Weather

Fine and hot weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 97.0 and the minimum 79.2 figures for the corresponding day last year being 91.4 and 76.3.

TODAY'S EDITORIAL LEADERS APPEAR ON PAGE 20

大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe Pres. McKinley, Tuesday.
FROM U.S. Pres. Garfield, Tuesday.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Amazone, Thursday.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Mantau, tomorrow.

No. 3411 Vol. XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 申子年六月廿六日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1924 中華民國十三年七月廿七號 20 CENTS

SAYS NATIVE COMPETITION HOLDS DOWN RUBBER PRICE

Anglo-Dutch Plantations Chairman Gives Views

GROWING FACTOR

A Year Or Two Of 10 Pence Product Best For Industry

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 25.—At the meeting of the Anglo-Dutch Plantations of Java today, Mr. Strutt, the Chairman, expressed the opinion that the main cause of the poor success of the restriction scheme was not so much the refusal of the Dutch grower to participate as the unrestricted native cultivation in the Dutch Indies, the competition of which was likely to become more formidable in view of the fact that Chinese were supplying the native producers with machinery.

He said that there was authoritative support for the view that at 10 pence a pound native production would be largely curtailed and that a certain body of opinion believed that a year or two of rubber at 10 pence a pound would be the best chance of salvation for the European grower.

Mr. Strutt opposed the selling agency plan. He said that his hopes were fixed rather on new uses for rubber. He pointed out that in the United Kingdom the per capita consumption was only one-fifth of that of America and, therefore, there was still room for propaganda at home.

SPECIAL TALKS AT SUMMER SCHOOL HERE NEXT WEEK

Dr. Shirokogoroff And Dr. Lewis Case To Speak At St. John's

The East China Union Summer School which is in session now at St. John's University, Jessfield, has arranged for three special talks for next week.

Dr. Shirokogoroff, the well-known ethnologist, will be the speaker in Assembly Hall on Tuesday at 8:30 p.m. He will give a popular lecture on conclusions at which he has arrived from his various researches into Chinese authropology and ethnology.

On Monday and Tuesday afternoon, at 5:30, Dr. Lewis Chase will give readings from Shakespeare. The Monday reading will be from "King John," the Tuesday reading from "Hamlet." It is likely that these readings will be given out-of-doors if the weather is fair.

Laborites Cheer As Housing Bill Passes 3rd Reading

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 25.—Amid Labor cheers the House of Commons, today passed the third reading of the Government's Housing Bill. A Conservative motion of rejection was defeated by 226 votes to 131. The Bill was then read for the first time in the House of Lords. Mr. John Wheatley, the Minister of Health, admitted that the Bill was not Socialism. He was sorry that he was not in a position to introduce a Socialist measure as the country was not ready for Socialism (Loud Opposition cheers).

New Organiser For Tobacco Bank

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, July 23.—A Chihling Mandate gasette today confirms the resolution passed by the Cabinet last Friday to relieve Mr. Chang Shou-ling of the task of organising the Wine and Tobacco Bank and to transfer the work to Mr. Wang Yu-chih, Tupan of the Wine and Tobacco Administration.

Republicans See Victory As Wheat Prices Go Skyward

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Washington, July 24.—Soaring wheat prices in the United States are bringing great joy to the Republican party leaders, who see in this phenomenom an automatic settlement of the difficulties that for years have beset the farmers. This will also weaken the LaFollette movement, they believe, and insure the election of Coolidge.

FEDERALS LIKELY TO HAVE BITTER FIGHT IN BRAZIL

Sao Paulo Strongly Fortified By Aid Of Germans

(*Reuter's Service*)

Buenos Aires, Joly 25.—The impression is daily gaining strength that the capture of Sao Paulo may be far off owing to the strength of the rebels main defensee, which are said to have been constructed under the direction of former Italian and German officers. They are described as very formidable and requiring very heavy artillery to shatter them. Fighting has resolved itself into trench warfare. The Federal troops' advances are small.

Miss Helen Perkes, Who Visited Brother Here, Married In U. S.

One of the most interesting weddings of the month was that of Miss Helen Aston Parkes and Cyril Scotney George at St. Clements Church, Berkeley, at twelve o'clock Thursday, the 26th, says a San Francisco exchange. Only the immediate members of the families were present. Miss Perkes is a convent graduate and has recently returned from a visit to her brother, Mr. Charles A. Perkes in Shanghai, China.

Mr. George is a graduate this year from U. C. College of Electrical Engineering and a member of the Tau Beta Eta and Eta Kappa Nu honor societies. Mr. George was a lieutenant in the Canadian forces in the late war and one of the youngest in the service.

Miss Perkes wore a Jenny Model of peach and apple green Georgette crepe and satin with a lace picture hat adn carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley, orchids and gardenias.

Mrs. Eric Wernick and Miss Norma Perkes, sisters of Miss Perkes were Matron and Maid of Honor. Mr. Eric Wernick was the best man.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at Hotel Claremont where Mrs. Aston Perkes and her daughters have lived for several years and where the young couple first met.

Fighting Likely On Kwangtung Border

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, July 23.—A military telegram reports that General Cheng Teh-sheng, Commandant of the Yichun Division, who recently returned to Kiangsi, is now co-operating with General Fan Peng-din, leader of the Kiangsu troops who are to take part in the expedition to Kwangtung. The telegrams adds that the combined forces of these two Generals are proceeding towards Shokuan, on the Kiangsi-Kwangtung border, and that fighting will shortly take place as a force of Kwangtung troops is stationed near Shokuan.

Wants Salaries Of City Officials Cut

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, July 23.—Mr. Ching Keh, Director of the Peking Muncipal Council (which is under the control of the Government), suggests that the salaries of the staff of that administration should be reduced and the funds so saved devoted to the improvements of roads in Peking.

EX-PREMIER IN U.S.; SEES BAD FAITH ON POWERS' PART

Liang Shih-yi Calls On President Coolidge And Others

C.E. NOT AN ISSUE

Rail Controversy Concerns Only Russia And China

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Washington, July 24—Former Premier Liang Shih-yi, of Peking, after a visit at the White House today with President Coolidge and other prominant government leaders, gave out an interview in which he said that any attempt to cause a delay in the customs increase in China would be evidence of bad faith on the part of the powers that signed the Washington conference egreement.

The former premier said he did not believe there was any relation between the delay in the customs increase and the argument that is now going on with reference to the Chinese Eastern Railway. The latter question, he said, concerns only China and Russia, although he added that the directors undoubtedly would recognise any just claims of other parties. He said that all the debts contracted by the road since the revolution would be settled without question.

CHINESE CHAMBER OPPOSES PLAN OF FLOOD SURTAX

Scheme Should Be Abolished In View Of Business Depression, It Says

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday went on record as being opposed to the proposal by the Peking Cabinet to levy a surtax on all customs, telegraph, postal and railway services in aid of the flood relief work throughout the country. The directors met in extraordinary session at four o'clock and sent the following telegram to the Cabinet and the Kiangsu authorities:

"We have noticed in the press that the Cabinet has decided to levy a surtax on all postal, telegraph, railway and customs services. Although the matter concerns a fund for the relief for the distressed, public opinion should have been sounded before taking such a step. Business in the country is now suffering a serious depression and farmers and merchants are alike in financial distress. You are aware of the protests against the surtax levied in 1920 and 1922. It is highly advisable that you should respect the will of the public and refrain from carrying out the measure."

British Historical Pageant Attracts Big Wembley Crowd

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 26.—The Pageant of Empire, in which 15,000 performers are portraying episodes of British history, opened at the Stadium at Wembley yesterday evening. Rain somewhat marred the first performance, but nevertheless the wonderful spectacle was carried out most enthusiastically and received an ovation from a crowd of 20,000 persons including the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet.

The Pageant will continue daily for six weeks.

Argentenian Off On World Flight

(*Reuter's Service*)

Pisa, July 25.—The Italian aviator, Signor Locatelli, left this morning for London via Marseilles, Lausanne and Rotterdam in an attempt to fly across the Atlantic to New York.

(*Reuter's Service*)

Amsterdam, July 26.—The Argentinian, Major Zanni, started on his world flight at 6:30 this morning.

Murder Of Deputy Stirs All Italy

COMMENDATORE FILIPPELLI UNDER ARREST, DEPUTY MATTEOTTI, PREMIER MUSSOLLINI & COMMENDATORE CAESAR ROSSI (Below) MATTEOTTI HOME

Despite rigid censorship, it is leaking out that all Italy is in an uproar over the kidnaping of Deputy Giacomo Matteotti, multi-millionaire Socialist, who was slain by members of the Fascisti while on his way to Parliament in Rome to expose corruption in the Mussolini Cabinet. The automobile standing before Matteotti's mansion is on the exact spot where the kidnapers bundled him into their car and fled. Commendatore Caesar Rossi, chief of Premier Mussolini's press bureau, is charged with giving orders to have Matteotti killed. Commendatore Filippelli, prominent member of the Fascisti, is also under arrest for participation in the murder.

RED CROSS BODY AIDS AMERICANS IN BONUS PLAN

World War Veterans Asked To Send Names To China Central Committee

For the purpose of speedy and wide dissemination of application blanks to assist American veterans of the World War to obtain their adjusted compensation under the Act of Congress, passed May 19th, 1924, the American Red Cross has been requested by the U. S. War Department to aid in the distribution of the bonus forms.

The China Central Committee, American Red Cross, is in receipt of instructions from National Headquarters, American Red Cross, to ascertain the number of American men who saw service in the World War, overseas or home service. It is requested that all ex-service men send in their name and address to the China Central Committee, American Red Cross, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Room 211, Shanghai. An approximate estimate has been sent to Washington as to the number of ex-service men in China, and application blanks are expected within a short time. Upon receipt of the bonus forms they will be mailed out accordingly with detailed instructions to the various persons who have submitted their names. The cooperation of the American Legion posts in China has been promised and while there will be unavoidable duplication it is hoped to have a complete accurate compiled list.

The War Department is emphasising the importance of observing the foregoing instruction with respect to getting in touch with the nearest chapter of the American Red Cross, as they do not desire any applicants to write to the Department in Washington as this will only creat confusion and delay. When the application blank has been filled out in a complete form it will be forwarded to Washington where all records will be checked over, and compensation given according to the Act. Prompt attention given to this matter is requested by this office.

Asks Sub Chief For Salt Gabelle

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, July 23.—Mr. Wang Keh-ming recently sent a memorial to the President asking for Sub-Commissioner of the Salt Gabelle to be appointed for Kiaochow, in view of the fact that the Kiaochow salt fields have been restored to the control of the Central Government in accordance with the Sino-Japanese agreement relating to Tsingtao. The President's approval has been given.

ARMED ROBBER SUSPECT HANDED TO FRENCH POLICE

Man Wounded In Manila Road Shooting Implicated By Gang

Dzau Ah-kung, the Chinese found suffering from a bullet wound at 1118 Manila Road on July 9 and charged with being a member of an armed robber gang, was before the Mixed Court yesterday when an application was made for handing him over to the French police.

It will be recalled that a second wounded man was also found on the premises, this victim dying after being admitted to hospital.

Detective-Sub-Inspector Quayle told the Court that a search of the premises revealed a revolver and 294 rounds of ammunition which had been concealed under a bed. He understood, he stated, that the French police had arrested six men as members of an armed robber gang and that the accused had been implicated by them. The shooting, it was believed, had grown out of trouble over the division of spoils.

The accused, when questioned, said that he had come to Shanghai on the 28th of the 2nd moon and that he had met a man named Lung Sun-piau at the Great World, the latter inviting the witness to live in his home. He had given certain information against one Zau Ah-san and the latter had made this false accusation against him in revenge.

The accused was ordered turned over to the French police, together with the revolver and ammunition.

A ship's fireman, Tsang Lau, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of importing 90 rounds of Mauser ammunition into the Settlement.

Government Troops Take Offensive Against Bandits

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, July 23.—A foreign telegram from Wuhu reports that the Government troops who had marched on Luanhsien from three directions suddenly took the offensive against the bandits, who broke and fled towards Hoshan. Foreigners and foreign missionaries in Luanhsien are reported to be safe.

Foodstuffs Sent To Flood Victims

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, July 23.—The Peking Public Welfare Union has sent three car loads of grain and other foodstuffs to Fengshan, under the control of Mr. Chu Erh-han, for the immediate relief of flood sufferers.

VOTE ON DR. YEN CAUSES UPROAR IN PEKING HOUSE

Opposition Brings In Substitute Motion, Asking Cabinet Impeachment

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, July 26.—Four hundred and twenty-six members of the House of Representatives were present yesterday afternoon when the main question on the agenda was the vote on the nomination of Dr. W. W. Yen as Premier.

The Opposition insisted on altering the agenda by first taking a vote on the motion to impeach the Cabinet on the ground that the Sino-German Agreement was illegal.

No one took the motion seriously beyond seeing in it an attempt to prevent the vote on the nomination of Dr. Yen.

After some discussion the speaker ordered a vote by standing, regarding the impeachment, which resulted adversely to the Government. The latter's supporters them challenged the count and insisted on a ballot, in which 316 votes were cast; 181 for the motion and 135 against, 110 not voting; but the name-cards did not agree with the votes and the ballot was declared invalid.

The House subsequently adjourned. There was much disorder throughout the proceedings.

Traffic Cases Heard In American Court

Four traffic cases were tried before U. S. Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton, at the American Court Saturday morning.

Mr. A. B. Henningsen was fined $10, for reckless driving on Nanking Road and passing another motor car going in the same direction.

Mr. W. D. Harris was fined $2, for ignoring a traffic signal while driving on Nanking Road.

Mr. J. R. Potter was fined $2, for parking his car too long in an authorised area on Nanking Road.

Mr. J. S. Dolan was also fined $2, for similarly parking his car on Canton Road.

Building Lockout To Affect 100,000

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 25.—The building trades employers organisations state that at least one hundred thousand operatives will be affected bp the lock out notices. So far the men's leaders have called out the men in some areas only.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS DETECT 'FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE' OF VIEWS AT LONDON PARLEYS

Concensus is That "Situation Is Stationary And Liable To Continue So Until Bankers Quit Meddling With Politics And Get Back To Their Province Of Finance;" Feeling Of "Cautious Confidence" Prevails In London Political Circles

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 25.—The fundamental differences shown at the London Conference are emphasised by French comments transmitted by Reuter's Paris correspondent. These may be summed up in the remark of the Journal that the situation is stationary and is liable so to continue owing to the bankers departing from their province of finance and claiming to interfere in political questions.

The Matin and the Ere Nouvelle declare that M. Herriot cannot wait indefinitely in London till a formula is found, as French parliamentary and public opinion is uneasy and bewildered. They state that there are excellent French experts capable of carrying the discussions to a successful issue under the guidance of the Minister of Finance.

A correspondent of the Havas Agency says that the French delegation will take their stand on the suggested solution under which the Reparations Commission, strengthened by an American, will hold a preliminary conference with the committee of experts who framed the Dawes plan with a view to deciding eventual defaults by Germany.

The Petit Parisien declares that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald yesterday evening expressed a desire to invite Germany to send representatives to London.

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 25.—The feeling in responsible quarters tonight as regards the Allied discussions may be described as one of cautious confidence. It is pointed out that every one concerned is determined to reach a settlement.

The Conference has already accomplished a great deal, having virtually finished all the technical work it was called upon to do.

Conversations regarding the attitude of the bankers proceeded throughout the day and will continue till the end of the week.

The statement in the Paris Temps to the effect that the British Foreign Office has unofficially instructed Lord D'Abernon to inform the German Government that it will certainly be invited to send plenipotentiaries to London, is refused. It is declared here that such an invitation could only be made with the authority of the full Conference.

It is not anticipated that the back of the Conference will be broken before August 4.

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 25.—The second committee of the Allied Conference has now drafted its report. The dates mentioned for the proposed operation of the Dawes plan are 15th August for the passage of German legislation to meet the Reparation Commission's demands in connection with the Ruhr, and 15th October, when it is hoped the Franco-Belgian economic evacuation of the Ruhr will be completed.

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, July 25.—The question of the security of the troops of occupation remains in suspense. The French and British experts have not reached an agreement on the question of the maintenance of French and Belgian railway men on strategic lines.

Mr. MacDonald told press correspondents that the present conference was fully respecting the rights of the small nations.

The next conference will meet shortly, probably at Geneva, It will endeavor to find a formula to avoid conflict between the European nations and to guarantee the security of all countries.

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, July 25.—An important debate took place yesterday in the British House of Lords. Lord Grey asked why the British Government, while proclaiming itself in favor of reduction of armaments, rejected the draft guarantee pact. He added: "Since we have refused France the Franco-British and Franco-American treaties, it is necessary to find other means to guarantee the security of France.

Lord Robert Cecil declared: "We shall never succeed in getting the continental Powers, which have suffered from invasion, to stop armaments if we do not offer them equivalent guarantees."

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, July 25.—Riotous scenes occurred in the Reichstag today

PERSIA DENIES BRITISH INTRIGUE CAUSED TRAGEDY

Premier Issues Warning Against Teheran "Rumor Mongers"

(*Reuter's Service*)

Allahabad, July 26.—According to a despatch from Teheran, the Persian reply to the collective note of the Diplomatic corps is non-committal. It excuses the police for not opening fire on the ground that it would have further infuriated the mob.

Accusations made imputing the crime to British intrigue have led the Premier to issue a warning directed against such rumormongers. Hundreds of arrests have been made, including a priest, Khaless-I-Zadeh, a notorious anti-British agitator, who is being deported.

Popular Officer Of Police Department Made Presentation

Sub-Inspector C. Powell Going On Long Leave Shortly

Sub-Inspector C. Powell, of the Traffic Department of the Municipal Police, and one of the most popular men in the force, was the recipient yesterday of a farewell present from his comrades at Central Station in view of his early departure on long leave.

A neat and enthusiastically endorsed presentation speech was made by Chief Inspector Young, in charge of Central, at a gathering in the Sub-Inspectors' mess at the tiffin hour yesterday. The gift was in the form of a fine leather suitcase.

Sub-Inspector Powell is leaving for England, via Canada and the United States, by the Empress boat of the Canadian Pacific line next Saturday.

Chapei Fire Guts Score Of Houses

Another disastrous fire in Chapei destroyed more than a score of Chinese dwellings and shops near Stone Bridge early yesterday morning, in the vicinity of the Foo Shing flour mills. A call for assistance was sent in to the Settlement Brigade shortly after 1 a.m. and five machines were despatched to the scene to aid the Chapei firefighters. The blaze was brought under control after about an hour's hard work. It is not yet known whether any lives were lost, but it is believed that there were no casualties, though the fire spread with great rapidity.

SYRIA PROSPEROUS

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Paris, July 25.—The economic situation in Syria is flourishing. The cultivation of cotton is developing rapidly. The production of silk is three times that in 1914.

in the debate on home policy. The Deutsche Tageblatt, worried about the Nationalist demands, is claiming the suppression of the Reparations Commission.

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 26.—Havas learns that the Allied Conference consulted the Anglo-French jurists on the subject of calling in German representatives. It was decided that it was necessary to summon them in order that they may give their opinion on certain measures connected with the application of the Dawes plan. The invitation will be officially transmitted to Berlin later when the labors of the Conference are advanced sufficiently to permit of the fixing of a date.

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, July 26.—According to the Matin a committee including the Chiefs of the General Staffs of the Army and the Navy have pronounced themselves in favor of the pact of mutual assistance, and France, therefore, will despatch a favorable answer to the League of Nations.

The Newspapers announce that three prominent French bankers have been called to London to confer with their British and American colleagues.

Wedding

WESTBROOK—ELLYSON

A very pretty wedding, taking place in the beautiful rose gardens at Shanghai College, was that of Dr. Charles Hart Westbrook, dean of the College, and Miss Louise Gosby Ellyson.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. M. Poteat and was followed by a reception given to a few friends of the bride and groom. Dr. and Mrs. Westbrook left in the evening on a honeymoon trip to the North. They will stay for a time in Peitaiho and will be at home to their friends at Shanghai College after September 1.

Dr. Westbrook first came to Shanghai College in 1912. His home is in Griffin, Georgia, and he took his Ph. D. at Harvard.

Miss Ellyson and her mother came to China about a year ago to visit Mrs. Wiley, a sister of the bride. Mr. Wiley is professor of Sociology at the College and also the popular athletic director. The Ellyson home is in Richmond, Va., the family being an old one in that city. The family were founders and owners of the Richmond Dispatch. Mr. Ellyson was for many years prominent in mission circles and at the time of his death was president of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Announcement of the forthcoming wedding was made at an announcement party given by Mrs. Gordon Poteat at the College last week and came as a surprise to all except the closest friends.

Spanish War Vets Will Hold Meeting

Mr. William Van Buskirk, national aide de camp for the United Spanish War Veterans, has announced a meeting of the Shanghai Camp, to be held in the session hall of the United States Court for China, 11 Whangpoo Road, at 6 p.m. next Wednesday for the purpose of installing officers.

The list of officers to be installed at this meeting follows: Commander, William Van Buskirk; Vice-Commander, Chauncey P. Holcomb; Junior Vice-Commander, Edwin A. Rowe; Officer of the Day, Dennis Carroll; Officer of the Guard, Edward A. Cuddy; Trustee (one year) Charles Heyn; Trustee (two years) Ah Ling; Trustee (three years) Arthur R. Johnson; Adjutant, Henry M. Bishop; Quartermaster, Eugene E. Sizemore; Sergeant-Major, Edwin Carr; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Herbert E. D'A Heron; Color Sergeants, Otto Kabelitz and Thomas Anderson.

Further announcement is made that the charter is still open for those who wish to join. All men who served in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, between the 21st of April, 1898 and July 2nd, 1902, are eligible and invited to attend Wednesday's meeting.

Few Children Escape It

Stomach aches, so inseparable from the years of childhood, can become serious bowel disorder if not promptly quieted. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is safe and dependable for both children and grown people. It immediately relieves severe intestinal pain and stops weakening diarrhoea. For sale everywhere.

MEN AND WOMEN IN NEWS OF THE DAY.

Above: MRS. CHRISTOBAL RUSSELL & PRINCE CAETANI
Below: MRS. E. LEITSCH & HARRY GREB.

Interrupted by a near riot, 3,000 Italians in New York City unanimously adopted a resolution asking President Coolidge to dismiss Prince Gelasio Caetani, Italian Ambassador, because of the "kidnaping, mutilation and brutal murder by the Fascisti of Deputy Giacomo Matteotti in Italy." Harry Greb, of Pittsburgh, retained his title as middleweight champion of the world in a 15-round fight to a decision in New York City against Ted Moore, of England. The Hon. John Hugo Russell, heir to Lord Arnphill, formerly Viceroy to India, has withdrawn his London divorce suit and thereby recognized the legitimacy of the famous "dream baby," which now becomes heir to the title. Opening a package mailed to her from Lakeland, Ky., where her married daughter lives, Mrs. E. Leitsch, of Chicago, was horrified to find a dead baby. Her daughter and son-in-law were arrested.

Details Given Of Release Of Rev. Carne From Bandits

The friends of Rev. E. H. Carne, and of missionaries generally states the South China Morning Post of July 18, will be pleased to hear that Mr. Carne has been rescued from the Fu River bandits, after six weeks incarceration, and will admire the spirit of another missionary, Rev. W. H. Oldfield, who, with the valuable assistance of a Chinese "boy," was principally responsible for securing Mr. Carne's freedom.

Rumor had reached Hongkong a few days ago of Mr. Carne's release, but the missionary who brought the news stayed only a few hours, then went to Canton, and an S. C. M. Post reporter who sought him failed to find him. News from Wuchow yesterday confirms the rumor and tells the story in full, concluding the tale of an alarming adventure, the victims of which have now all been released.

To tell the story fully, it is necessary to go back to the beginning. It will be recalled that in the middle of May great anxiety was felt for twenty missionaries marooned in Kweilin, which for some weeks previously had been besieged by General Shum Hung-ying, ostensibly on behalf of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and was defended by the veteran Kwangsi General Luk Wing-ting. Among the missionaries were Bishop and Mrs. Holden, of the Church Missionary Society, Rev. J. R. Cunningham, who was killed by a stray bullet, and Rev. Bausum, also but incorrectly reported killed.

After waiting in vain for news, the missionaries at Wuchow decided to attempt a rescue. They provisioned the Stout Memorial Hospital's motor boat Roanoke with relief supplies, and in her went Rev. R. A. Jaffray, Rev. E. H. Carne, Dr. H. G. Miller and Rev. Rex Ray; also Ah Tsat Rev. Jaffray's "boy," who became one of the heroes of the expedition. At Chiu Ping, the motor boat was held up by pirates and ransacked, all on board being taken into captivity in the hills and heavy ransom demanded.

NEGOTIATIONS OPEN

Negotiations commenced. Meanwhile the Chinese coxswain of the launch escaped and returned to Wuchow, with information as to the whereabouts of the captives. Next, Rev. Jaffray and Dr. Miller were released, in order that they might arrange for the ransom of the other two. They reached Wuchow in bedraggled state, with towels for turbans, even their topees having been taken from them. Before they left the bandits they asked Ah Tsat if he wished to go with them, but gallantly Ah Tsat said he would remain in case the captive two needed him. The next incident was that taking advantage of a rainstorm and the slackness of his guard, Rev. Rex Ray escaped. "A Texas cowboy!," said our informant admiringly: "he just bull-dozed them." Rev. Rex Ray asked his companions to accompany him, but Rev. Carne preferred to stay, and Ah Tsat again elected to remain lest Mr. Carne need him. That was several weeks ago, and meanwhile Mr. Carne has languished in captivity, almost forgotten except by his colleagues.

During this time the siege of Kweilin continued. At the beginning of this month, however, it was raised temporarily, and the missionaries had a chance to leave. Bishop and Mrs. Holden and Rev. Bausum decided to stay, but a number came down river. A party which left on July 2nd included Rev. W. H. Oldfield, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Oppelf, Miss Alvegson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Lump, and Miss Mattie Summer. At Pink Lok they picked up Miss Rita Stewart and Miss Tonkin.

At Ping Lok also, Mr. Oldfield interviewed General Shum Hung-ying and told him that the escape of Mr. Carne must be effected. The General said it was impossible as it would take at least fifteen days. Mr. Oldfield insisted that the soldiers be instructed to accomplish it at once, and then resumed the journey.

When the houseboats reached Chin Ping, near where the bandits were, Mr. Oldfield went ashore and told the officer in command to get on with the job. The officer pleaded that it was impossible: it would take at least fifteen days.

THE BANDITS' TERMS

"What are the bandits' terms?" asked Mr. Oldfield, whereupon the officer produced the bandits' letter and read it. Mr. Oldfield, however, could read Chinese too, and found that the officer was misleading him. He took the letter and saw that the bandits demanded $5,500. Of this, the soldiers had raised $4,000 from the merchants, and as to the balance of $1,500, the bandits demanded thirteen rifles and a hostage. Mr. Oldfield demanded that the deal proceed at once, but the officer pleaded the lateness of the hour; it was dangerous in the dark, and so on. "Get a lantern," said Mr. Oldfield, "and let us take the money, the rifles and the hostages and go." He said he would remain in the yamen until the matter was settled. The faithful Ah Tsat had arrived. He had had the daily task of walking twenty miles from the bandits' lair to Chiu Ping, and was the sole go-between employed by the parties in the negotiations.

The officer finally agreed, and with Ah Tsat leading the way the party set out, and travelled until 1 o'clock in the morning. The soldiers wished to stop, but were urged on, and finally the bandit camp was reached.

Mr. Oldfield saw the chief and offered the ransom. Mr. Carne was not visible, but Mr. Oldfield was assured that he was there. It was decided to wait until daylight, and Mr. Oldfield tumbled into bed, robber with him. Awaking in the night, Mr. Oldfield found the robber fanning him to keep the mosquitos off. In the morning Mr. Carne was released and the party return to Chiu Ping. Mr. Carne had suffered considerably during his six weeks' incarceration, and was in a state of nervous break-down.

The party resumed their journey down river and arrived at Wuchow on 9th inst., its good news including the fact that not a penny of foreign money was contributed to the ransom. His fellow missionaries were full of praise for Mr. Oldfield, and not a little appreciative of the loyalty and devotion of Ah Tsat.

"Uncle" George Hiking to California.

UNCLE GEORGE SHERMAN

"Uncle" George Sherman, of Cogginsville, Ca., well known for his annual hikes to Confederate Veteran reunions many miles from his home, is now making a hike to California. Although 84 years old, he is still full of vigor.

LADIES TO HELP ENTERTAIN GOBS AT CHEFOO "Y"

Auxiliary Staff Members Of Navy Y. M. C. A. Sail For North

Miss Ethel Lacy, Miss Marian Tonimin and Miss Helen Ritner of the Associated Mission Treasurers Office and Mrs. Wilber Judd left yesterday on the steamer Fengtien for Chefoo. They will spend their summer vacations there helping with the entertainment of American sailors at the Navy Y.M.C.A.

Other volunteer workers who compose the ladies auxiliary staff of the Navy "Y" are Mrs. Paul W. Brown, Mrs. Amos W. Hazard, Miss Hilda Murray and Miss Nadya Saltikova. These ladies organise picnics for the sailors; shore suppers, dances, hikes, tennis parties, concerts and other kinds of entertainment for the men of the U. S. Asiatic fleet. Mr. Paul W. Brown has charge of the work there and associated with him is Mr. Amos Hazard, physical director. The establishment is complete. There are: dining rooms, reading and writing rooms, a well stocked sailor's canteen, out of doors movies, music room and lobby, and everything that can be thought of for the sailors' comfort. There is a large open air boxing ring where bouts between sailors are held every week. Many baseball games are played by contesting ships.

Last Saturday a typhoon struck Chefoo and 300 sailors were stranded and unable to return to their ships until next day. The Navy "Y" found sleeping places for them that night. The same wind blew down the large Navy "Y" tent and did other damage. Nearly the whole fleet left Chefoo for a week's visit to Tsingtao but have returned to Chefoo to remain there until October.

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Mica for sale. Regular shipments arriving. Stock always on hand. In blocks, slabs, and splits. Assorted sizes. For further particulars write to Dr. B. Barton, 4 Ezra Road, Shanghai.

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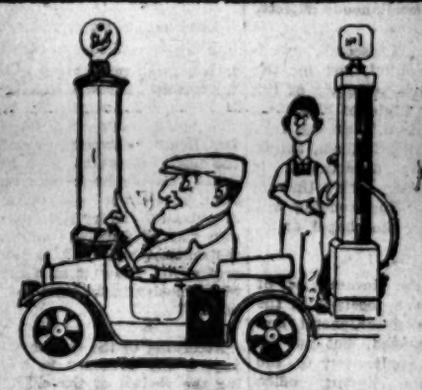

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FASCINATION

"SHELL" MOTOR OILS

Cartoon drawings by H. M. Bateman.

This advertisement is issued by The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (N.C.), Ltd.

News Brevities

The keeper of an opium den at 105 Hubbling Well Road was given a fortnight's imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday and four smokers were fined $3 each.

• • •

The licensee of an ice cream shop at 120 Szechuen Road was fined $25 in the Mixed Court yesterday for selling ice cream found to be unfit for human consumption.

• • •

Bicycle thieves fared ill at the Mixed Court yesterday. Three members of a gang who stole six machines last November were sentenced to nine, seven and five months' imprisonment respectively while a student who removed the cycle of Mr. T. Okada from 108 Chapoo Road a day or so ago was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

• • •

We have for acknowledgment the July issue of the Far Eastern Review, which contains its usual quota of informative and interesting articles. Among these may be mentioned the editorial suggesting a practical use for the Boxer indemnity; Japan's answer to America, Asiatic exclusion; an article on the remarkable change in America's foreign trade; one on Japan's reconstruction program and a number of other articles on miscellaneous subjects.

• • •

Miss Bess Lipscomb, well-known in Shanghai, and for the past year the secretary of the Short Story Club of Shanghai, will be married on Thursday, July 31, to Mr. Philip Sullivan, acting head of the department of economics at St. John's University, Jessfield. The wedding will take place in the chapel at St. John's.

• • •

A copy of the Revenue Act of 1924 has been received at the American Consulate-General and may be inspected, but not removed, upon application to the Shipping Office during office hours. This includes the new income tax law.

• • •

Of three Chinese charged with keeping morphia pills for sale, one was fined $200 by Assessor Shimizu and Magistrate Oen at the Mixed Court yesterday and another was fined $100, the third being dismissed.

• • •

Six million customers and 125,000 orders by each day's post is the record of America's largest mail order business.

• • •

A feature of the wedding of Miss Eleanor Green and Prince Viggo of Denmark, which took place in New York recently, was the presence of three horse drawn vehicles, a sight seldom seen at a fashionable wedding these days.

• • •

An elephant works from the age of 12 to the age of 80. It can haul 15 tons, lift half a ton, and carry three tons on its back.

• • •

A duel between two newspaper editors in Rome ended in one of the seconds being the only person wounded.

• • •

Mr. Thurston R. Porter, U. S. Marshal for China, is returning to Shanghai Monday night. The session at Harbin of the U. S. Court for China was concluded Saturday.

• • •

There is a suggestion of ocean breezes in the advertisement of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha now appearing in our columns in connection with sea trips. It is pointed out for the benefit of the public that a direct connection is made at Yokohama by the T. K. K. steamers, and that where passengers have to stay one day to connect with one steamer, this Company has made arrangements, for those who purchase return passage orders, to remain on board without extra charge, so that those who seek relaxation for jaded nerves have an opportunity of a fortnight on the water, in first-class liners, for roughly Mex. $175 for the round trip.

• • •

The round-the-world walkers, Messrs. S. Johansson and S. Koropkoff, passed safely on July 24 through Lincheng, the bandit region of Shantung which has acquired world fame. They seemed in good health.

• • •

Mr. S. Y. Yeh, M.A., LL.B. (Aberd.) announces that he has opened an office for the practice of law at 60 Kiangse Road.

• • •

The Dutch Government's estimate of the rubber duty from native rubber for the next year is a sum of about half a million guilders. The Batavia *Nieuwsblad* says

A Soothing Balm

For soreness of the muscles after violent exercise and for rheumatic pains, much relief is afforded by massaging the affected parts thoroughly with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it when you have need of such a preparation and see for yourself what an excellent liniment it is. Sold everywhere.

MUTT & JEFF -:- Strange Mutt Never Thought Of This Before -:- By Bud Fisher

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HELLO LION TAMERS' CLUB! PLEASE PAGE BILL BRYAN FOR ME! YAAS, THANKS OLD DEAR!
CHEERIO, BILL! LISTEN! WHEN YOU NOMINATE ME TODAY TELL THE DELEGATES THAT MY PLATFORM IS AN ELASTIC ONE! I'M EITHER WET OR DRY! I AIN'T FUSSY!
ALSO TELL THEM THAT I CAN SING "ON THE BANKS OF THE WABASH" BETTER THAN AL SMITH CAN SING "ON THE SIDEWALKS OF NEW YORK"; AND FURTHERMORE -
BOO HOO HOO! OH, BOO HOO HOO!
FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE, MUTT, WHAT ARE YOU IN MOURNING FOR?
FOR YOUR BRAIN! IT'S DEAD!

that it will be a hardship on the small holders, but with other capitalists at Djambi, Sumatra the position is different.

• • •

Imagination plays a large part in dietetics, and though the octopus is not much more repulsive than the tortoise, it seems unlikely that it will find a place in the fashionable menu (*says the Observer*). Dr. Ernest Gardner recommends the small octopus as "rich and delicate," though he admits that its black juice is apt to blunt the edge of appetite. Every nation has its own way of drawing the line in gastronomy, and most Englishmen prefer to draw it at a creature whose native name signifies "little inkpot."

• • •

According to the Canton Chinese papers, the Treasury is considering the revival of the old Canton bank notes. The Treasury will establish a bank, which will redeem all notes at an exchange of 30 percent according to the face value. This percentage will increase slowly until the value of the notes returns to par.

• • •

Captain L. C. H. Bellamy, M. C., who is on his way to Hongkong in the Sarpedon, has been appointed general manager to the Hongkong Tramway Company. Captain Bellamy, who is the son of the late general manager of the Liverpool Corporation Tramways, has just relinquished the management of the St. Helens Tramways in order to take up the Hongkong appointment.

• • •

The London Zoo is now the possessor of a "liger," which is the name given to a cross between a lion and a tiger. The liger is a gift of Prince Ranjitsinghi of India. The Indian Prince bred the liger from a male lion and a female tiger. It is a male, three years old. Bigger than a lion and possessing the characteristic physical proportions of the tiger, the liger has the khaki coat of the lion upon which appear faintly traced tiger stripes. The ears are pure tiger. The beast has a chin beard like its father, and also a tendency to grow a mane, which, however, only succeeds in looking like a donkey's. Very few ligers have ever been bred, and none has ever reached the London Zoo alive.

• • •

The well-known astronomer Professor Todd of Philadelphia has predicted that New York will be completely destroyed by an earthquake similar to the Japanese catastrophe of last year. His prediction appears in the London Press, according to a Berlin telegram on July 16.

• • •

A Kobe paper states that the Kobe Customs expects a good deal of smuggling as a result of the Luxury Tariff, and says that the officials are ready to be very rigid in the fining of smugglers 300 percent and the confiscation of their goods. This was only to be expected. A high tariff makes people regard it as a meritorious act rather than a dishonest one to smuggle, and the strain that it puts on the preventive officials is apt to make them either dishonest or discourteous, says the Japan Chronicle.

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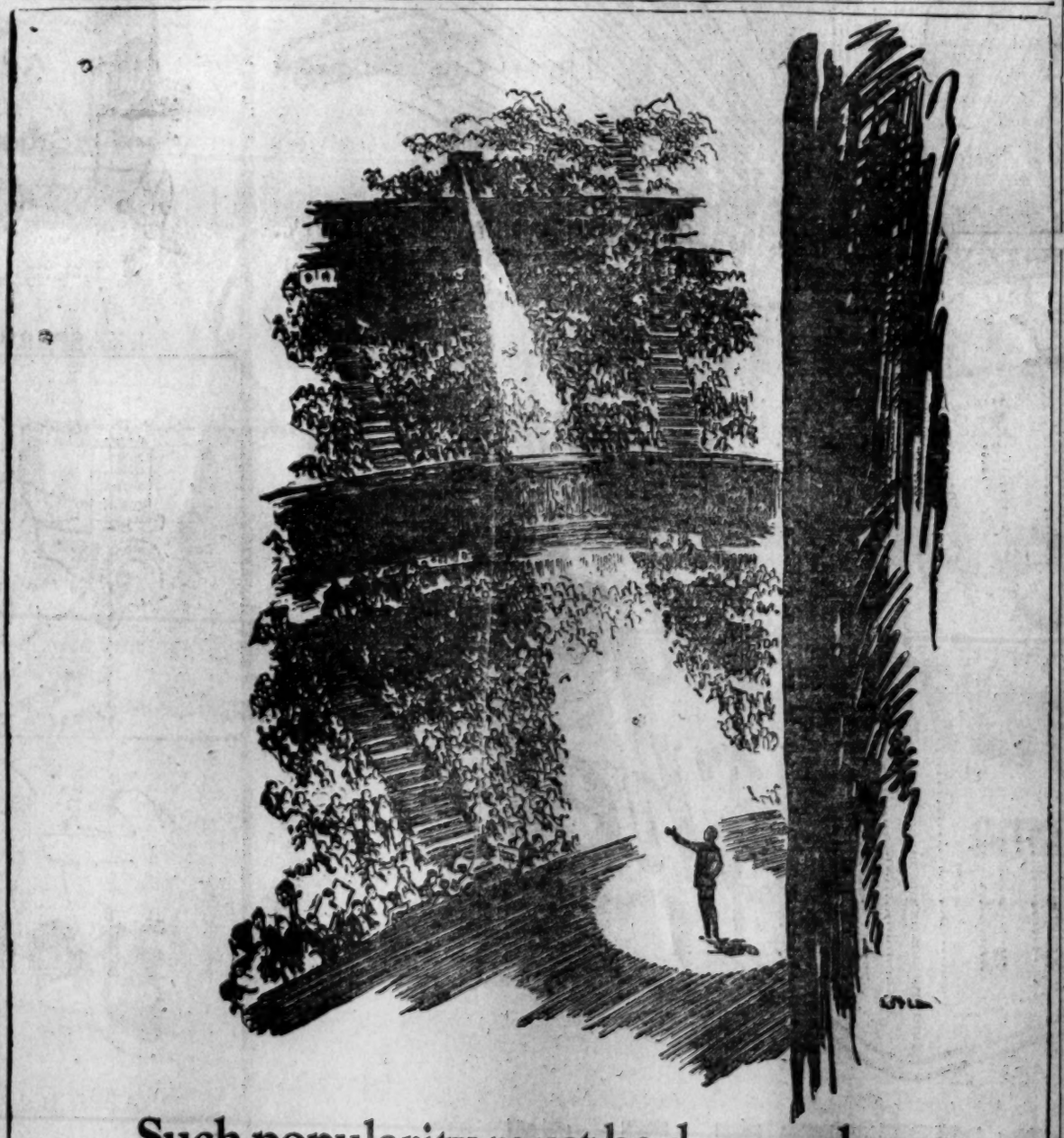

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SHANGHAI OUTPORTS

ME41

Flood Damages On Kin-Han And Kin-Sui Railways Amount To $3,000,000

Horrible Situation In Striken Districts, But Little Work Is Done For Relief; Congressmen Fail To Endorse W. W. Yen

Peking, July 25.—In reply to Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the Ministry of Communications today made a detailed report of the damages sustained by the railroads during the recent flood. The rails at more than 80 points along the Peking-Hankow Railway were washed off. Five big and two small bridges were wrecked. Temporary bridges are being built between Changteh and Fengcheng and the traffic cannot be resumed until two weeks later. The damage is estimated at $2,000,000.

As to the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, damages were seriously sustained at Makitu, Fusungchwang and Choiseshan. Many bridges had collapsed and much track derailed also. The repairs will take over ten days and will cost $400,000. The suspension of traffic will cause a fall in the receipts to the extent of $600,000.—Shanghai Tribune.

Peking, July 25.—Although much noise has been heard about the plan to raise funds for the flood relief, very little actual work is being done and the different interests here are paying little or no attention to it. The situation is pitiful. The price of bread in the neighborhood of Kaoyi has soared to 50 cents a piece. Human flesh is reported to be devoured in the north region of Fengcheng. All the supply of coffins in Kalgan has been exhausted and the corpses are being buried without them. Cholera has broken out at Shihchiachwang. Telegrams are pouring into Peking for aid.

On the other hand, the militarists in the provinces have simply covered themselves by sending telegrams to say that they were doing their utmost to help. Although many organisations have sprung into existence as the result of the flood, none of the promoters are digging into their own pockets for money.

The actors, however, have given two performances of which the proceeds have entirely gone to the fund. It was significant that two of the best known actors, who are close to the Cabinet, did not participate.—Shun Pao.

Hongkong, July 25.—The Shameen strike is assuming a more ugly aspect. Several coolies employed by three of the leading foreign godowns walked out yesterday. The Anti-legislation Society issued a circular yesterday urging the strikers to observe the peace and order of the place in spite of the irritations of the foreigners, which were aimed to cause disturbances among the strikers, it claims. The various labor organisations have decided to raise funds for the strikers by theatrical performances.—Shun Pao.

Peking, July 25.—Tsao Kun has disapproved the appointment of Tsai Yuan-pei, president of Peking University, to head the Commission on the Remitted Russian Indemnity. Chang Kuo-kan, the Minister of Education, has nominated Tan Er-ho and Monlin Chiang for the position.—Republican Daily News.

Peking, July 25.—The Spanish Minister has notified the Waichiaopu that his country is opposed to the holding of the International Tariff Conference.—Republican Daily News.

Peking, July 25.—Chang Kuo-kan, present Minister of Education, is working for his appointment as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the new Cabinet and recommends General Huang Fu as his successor.—Republican Daily News.

Peking, July 25.—At a meeting of the International Famine Relief Committee yesterday, it was decided to conduct an active campaign for funds and to endorse the proposal to levy a customs surtax. The committee has written to the Inspector-general of Customs to this effect and will appeal to the Diplomatic Corps for endorsement in case of necessity. The body will have the custody of all funds raised for relief purposes. The surtax on the railway, telegraph and postal services will be enforced for six months beginning on August 1. The system will be in accordance with the regulations promulgated in 1920.—Republican Daily News.

Peking, July 25.—At 3 o'clock today, the Lower House held a session attended by 431 Parliamentarians. Wu Ting-hsieh, delegated by Tsao Kun, gave a biographical sketch of Dr. W. W. Yen and asked that his appointment as the new Premier be approved by the solons.

Congressman Lu Fu moved that the question of his election be struck off from the agenda for the day and that Parliament deliberate over the bill, impeaching the present Cabinet, which is charged with infringing upon the sovereign rights of the nation by the settlement of the case of German Drawn Bonds to the detriment of the people.

The motion was apparently passed as 237 members stood up when the vote was taken. However, Congressman Tang Sung-nien contended that this method of voting was not in order and maintained that a written ballot should be cast. This was done and there were 181 yeas, 135 nos, 115 not voting and 308 calling cards, which made the balloting useless. A verbal combat ensued and the meeting broke up in disorder as the clock struck six.—Sin Wan Pao.

Peking, July 25.—The Argentine airmen are expected to arrive in China shortly. The Aeronautical Brand has decided to extend to them the same courtesies as those extended to the French flier, D'Oisy.—Sin Wan Pao.

Amoy, July 25.—A meeting of the Anti-Tax-Increasing League was held here last night and passed eight resolutions:

1. To oppose the payment of taxes which only the Chinese are called upon to pay.
2. Enforcement of any such tax shall be defied by a strike of all firms and shops in Amoy on the 27th inst.
3. Every effort shall be made to free those who are arrested for defying the taxes.
4. If a strike is called, it shall not be called off until the oppressive tax is abolished. A fine will be imposed on any who resumes business before the abolition.
5. If the authorities ignore the strike, the members shall refuse to pay all or any tax.
6. The resolutions are to be kept absolutely secret.
7. After the strike, a demand shall be made on the authorities for the return of extra money paid on account of the increased rate.
8. Attendance at further meetings is essential to the cause.—Sin Wan Pao.

Peking, July 25.—The eight Government Schools here went on record today, expressing their opposition against the use of the remitted Boxer Indemnity for the construction of railways. Telegrams to this effect were sent to the London Government, the British Parliament and Tsai Yen-pei, head of Peking University who is now in Europe. A note of warning was also addressed to the Peking authorities, threatening charges of treason if any officials dare to advocate such a proposal. They also demanded the immediate appointment of a Commission to handle the Russian Funds.

BLAMES WAR WOUNDS FOR HUGE [illegible]

JAMES W. CALHOUN

James W. Calhoun, a Canadian World War veteran, of Toronto, is seeking an increase in his pension because he is getting so fat he can not work. Physicians declare this is due directly to a wound in the head received in Flanders. When he joined the C. E. F. he weighed 192 pounds; today he weighs 440 and is steadily gaining. Medical treatment has failed to stop his growth.

Weather Reports

July 25.—The barometric maximum is decreasing in strength between Kiusiu and the Bonin. A depression is apparently developing or approaching across the Marianas, by the North of Guam. Minimum in Chihli. Fresh monsoon along the coast, to the North of the 30th parallel and at the Loochoos. Variable winds and local calms in the south; Southwestern breezes in the Philippines. Fine day but intense heat in our Valley. Thunder squalls in Shantung; rain in Tongking and Kwangtung.

July 26.—Pressure constant and superior to the normal value. Fresh monsoon of the South quadrant. Weather hot and very fine. The depression is growing deeper in Chihli.

Mango Pulp

Just received another lot of fresh Mango Pulp. The only perfect substitute for the Fresh Ripe Graft Mango. Packed scientifically without sugar or preservatives.

Flavour, Taste & Appearance temptingly fresh. Highly recommended for Ice-Cream, Cakes, Puddings Etc.

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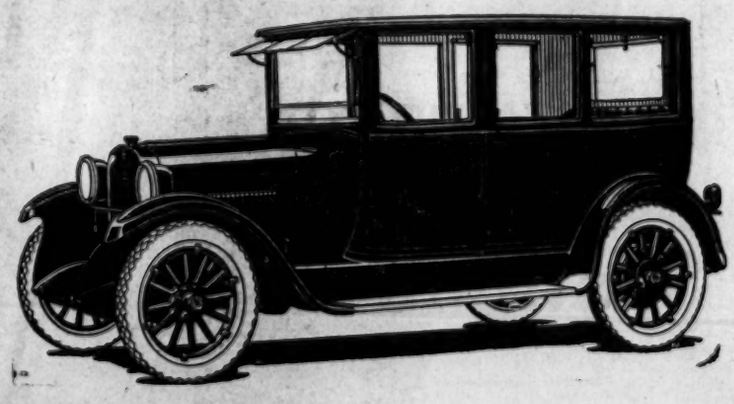
We have just received a shipment of the newest Dodge Brothers de luxe Sedans, and those interested are cordially invited to call and inspect them at our Star Garage, where they are now on view.

These cars represent the finest achievement of Dodge Brothers in the creation of genuine motor car beauty.



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Key To Life Is Found In Vitamines

Scientists Anticipate Epoch-Making Results From New Discoveries

By ERNEST BRENNECKE

Perfect food may be manufactured.

Many diseases may be conclusively conquered.

All problems of diet may be solved.

Famines may be made impossible.

All these possibilities are definitely indicated by recent announcements reported by chemists and physiologists in the United States, Canada and Japan.

They mean nothing less than the dawn of a new and happier era in human exixstence: an era of health, cheap living and a greatly lengthened span of life for every one.

These discoveries are concerned with the final extraction of pure "vitamines" from various foods; of those mysterious "vitamines" which are responsible for the growth and very existence of all living matter.

At last chemists know just what a "vitamine" is made of. To manufacture these tiny life-giving, disease-preventing substances in the laboratory is now well within the realm of the possible.

Once such manufacture is achieved, we may even be able to provide at least a partial answer to that fundamental riddle: "What makes the acorn—and the child—grow?"

This article is a simple statement of how these latest vitamine-feats were accomplished, and of just what they mean to every one.

Four small glass test tubes, each containing a minute quantity of crystal-like substance, were exhibited at the 138th meeting of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, recently.

They were shown to the assembled scientists by Dr. Walter H. Eddy, professor of physiological chemistry in Teachers' College, Columbia University.

The substance they contained was simply labeled "Vitamine D."

Prof. Eddy announced that he had extracted the crystals from yeast, in four final experiments, after he had worked for many months on his problem, together with his assistants, Dr. R. R. Williams, in charge of the chemical laboratories of the Western Electric Company, and Dr. Ralph Kerr, an expert in organic chemistry at Columbia.

From every 40,000 parts of the yeast with which they had worked, these men had finally obtained one part of the precious "Vitamine D."

RESTORES YEAST LIFE

This "Vitamine D," when closely analysed, was found to be made up of 43 percent carbon, 25 percent nitrogen, 8 percent hydrogen. The remaining 24 percent had not yet been fully examined, but seemed to be chiefly oxygen. The substance melted at a temperature of 233 degrees centigrade.

The yeast from which it was taken immediately ceased to grow. But such "dead" yeast could be made to live and grow again by adding to it infinitesimal quantities of the "Vitamine D." Dr. Eddy, with his magic test tubes, found himself able to take away, control, stimulate and restore life in the millions of yeastcells he handled.

A real "Vitamine" had been "isolated," captured and imprisoned in a bottle, for the first time in the history of science.

EFFECT ON SCIENCE

Prof. Eddy's audience did not fail to realise the significance of his announcements and demonstrations. Here, actually in hand, was the essential factor of life and growth of yeast-cells, probably also of other forms of living matter. Its presence meant health and life, its absence brought on disease, decay and death.

If "Vitamine D" could thus be captured and introduced at will into plants or animals, why not eventually those four other vitamines whose presence has already been established. Vitamines A, B, C, and X, as well as those more elusive ones which have not yet been discovered at all?

These mysterious substances we must have in our food and in our bodies in order to remain healthy—in order, indeed, to remain alive at all. Once "isolated" and analysed in a similar manner, it stands to reason that they could be introduced at will into any one's diet. Every one could eat what he pleased, provided that he had on hand a minute quantity of the precious vitamines to add whenever and wherever necessary—and his food would be scientifically perfect.

OTHERS ISOLATED

Immediately after the Bellevue address and revelation, therefore, chemists began to speculate as to when the other vitamines would be isolated. Filled with excitement, they speculated on the discoveries which might ensue. Bolder spirits among them anticipated a speedy capture of those slippery entities, "A," "B," "C" and "X," which, although recognisable, were still uncaptured.

These anticipations were remarkably sustained only a few days later, when Leo H. Baekeland, President of the American Chemical Society, announced that no less than three additional isolations of vitamines had been almost simultaneously performed, and would be shortly discussed in special session of the society's division of medicinal products.

"One of these comes from Japan," he said, "one from Washington and one from Toronto." He went on to explain that "Vitamine A" has been separated from cod liver oil as a semi-crystaline product of "adebydic" nature by the Japanese investigator Takahashi, that "Vitamine B" has been isolated from brewer's yeast as a "picrate" by Dr. Atherton Seidell of the United States Public Health Service in Washington, while a Canadian research worker has duplicated Dr. Eddy's feat. Vitamines "C" and "X" are now the only ones at large.

AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS

President Baekeland's summary of these results has occasioned a greater stir than ever. The scientific world awaits developments on tiptoe. Why, now, are these discoveries regarded as so overwhelmingly important? What, exactly, is the bearing they have on the whole future of the human race, as an announcement from the society's headquarters darkly hints? What do they mean to the ordinary, unscientific individual?

Briefly, they mean the following:

1. That many, if not the ma-

(Continued on Page 8)

MEN AND WOMEN IN NEWS OF THE DAY.

Above: RAOUL AMUNDSEN & JOSEPH T. ROBINSON
Below GEN. CHARLES SAWYER & DOROTHY RUSSELL

Brigadier-General Charles E. Sawyer has resigned as personal physician to President Coolidge and will return to his Marion, O., home to take charge of the Warren G. Harding Memorial Fund. U. S. Senator Joseph L. Robinson, of Arkansas, has been suspended from the famous Chevy Chase Golf Club in Washington for two weeks for fighting Dr. James Mitchell, famous surgeon, on the links. The Italian factory which built the North Pole airplanes for Raold Amundsen, Arctic explorer, refuses to deliver them until a $70,000 balance is paid. If he fails to raise the money the Italian Government will take the planes and make the flight under the Italian flag. Mrs. Dorothy Russell Calvit, daughter of the late Lillian Russell, has been arrested in Atlantic City, N. J., on complaint of the Breakers Hotel, where she is charged with running up a bill of $784.

BACARDI
THE COCKTAIL RUM
AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & CO.

Wrigley's Gum
Chew it after every meal

Ready Made Suits
Henry the Tailor
7-9 Seward Rd. & 107 Broadway

Smoke Better Cigarettes

"There's *something* about them you'll like"

Twenty Cigarettes to the Package

EVERY time you light a Tareyton you *know* you're going to get what you've always hoped to get—a thoroughly enjoyable smoke.

Herbert Tareyton
London Cigarettes

WHITE HORSE WHISKY
GREAT AGE & BOUQUET
HEART TONIC
PURE MALT DISTILLERIES
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY ..... ISLAND OF ISLAY
MALT MILL DISTILLERY ..... ISLAND OF ISLAY
CRAIGELLACHIE-GLENLIVET DISTILLERY .... CRAIGELLACHIE
CRAGGANMORE-GLENLIVET DISTILLERY .... BALLINDALLOCH
HAZELBURN DISTILLERY ..... KINTYRE
WHITE HORSE DISTILLERS LTD
GLASGOW & LONDON

"An office that knows its subject"

Satisfaction Assured All
Skilled Eye Service

Take advantage of our
Special Price for Summer Months
Toric Shur-On Glasses
complete including examination
$15
Your prescription ground to the latest tinted glass
—The Ideal Sun Glass—
Dr. Leo D. Goehring
41 Kiangse Road Tel. C. 1804

They all run for
Watson's
Claret and Lemonade
It's the famous thirst quencher—and the most delightful Beverage you ever tasted.

Cool and Refreshing!
Claret and Lemonade
Bottled by
Watson's Mineral Water Company Ltd.
R. B. Wood
Manager
Telephone E. 485

Always ask for
Watson's
Claret and Lemonade
Everyone likes it—everyone misses it when it's omitted.

CAN OF BAIT NOT FOR FISH BUT FOR FOWL

Had it happened in any Occidental country Lieu Kyung-sung would doubtless have gotten away with it in facile fashion. In Shanghai a man carrying a tin of angle worms is not, as elsewhere, almost subconsciously classified as a hopeful disciple of Walton, but is apt to incurr suspicions. In this particular case the suspicion was aggravated by the fact that a housewife in the neighborhood was at the time loudly proclaiming the loss of a red leghorn hen.

Amid the conducive influences of the police station, Lieu was constrained to admit that he was a factor in the larceny of the fowl. He explained the modus operandi. It was his practise to prowl the streets, with an eye and ear cocked for the proximity of poultry. Having located birds he would strew a trail of luscious wrigglers—and an accomplice would follow in his wake and bag the feeding victim. Lieu had a lapse of memory when they asked him the name of his co-worker, but admitted that in the specific instance heretofore mentioned this individual had purloined the chicken belonging to Mme. Wong Mo-sz. The Court thought that three days of quiet solitude might refresh Lieu's recollections regarding the identity of his accomplice.

Passengers Arrived

Per Atk. O. Line s.s. President Jackson from Seattle via Japan ports on July 25: Mr. C. H. Blexwill, Miss Katherin, Chen, Miss Ida M. Downs, Dr. Paul Hodges, Mrs. Paul Hodges, Miss Ruth Ingram, Mr. P. H. Kirchkoff, Mr. C. J. Longwell, Mr. Walter McEvoy, Mr. M. Otsuka, Mr. Frank Pan, Mr. Louis Dan, Mr. P. J. Billey, Miss Harriot Whitney, Dr. Stanley Wilson, Mrs. Stanley Wilson, Miss H. C. Yen.

Many Cars To Compete In Sicily Race

Racing around the Island of Sicily is claimed to be the most difficult test to which any driver can be submitted, for on a forty mile course there are over one thousand turns, not more than five miles of the road are level, and it frequently happens that starting from the sea shore in brilliant sunshine the cars run into snow on the top of the mountain.

This year's annual Sicilian race for the Targa Florio and the Florio Cup is particularly interesting because the latter trophy has been disputed six times and won by six different firms, and if any one of these scores again, it will secure permanent possession. The event has united 30 cars, the nations represented being France with Peugeot, Ballot, Birkight and Amilcar; Italy with Fiat, Alfa-Romeo, Spa, Itala, Ceirano, Diatto and Nazzaro; Germany with Mercedes, Aga and Steiger, and Austria with Steyr. Five of the previous cup winners: Fiat, Itala, Nazzaro, Ballot and Peugeot, are among the runners.

Fiat, who won the Florio Cup in 1908 with Nazzaro driving, will start this year with three cars, two of them being 1½ litre models, to be handled by Bordino and Salamano, and the third being a 2-litre six cylinder standard type sports model with Pastore at the wheel. A feature of the small Fiats is the use of a supercharger of the type which was so successful last year on the 2-litre Fiat racers. Although these little cars have a maximum speed well over one hundred miles an hour, the road difficulties are so great that the average probably will not equal forty miles an hour. Indeed, the record for the 268 miles, established under the best weather conditions, is only 39 miles an hour.

The China Press Classifications

Information governing classified advertising

—Write copy plainly, using typewriter when possible

—Copy will average five words to the line. Initials, abbreviations, characters (like $, Tls., etc.) each count as a word.

—All classified advertising is payable strictly cash in advance, except such firms as have arranged for regular business upon a credit basis.

—The China Press cannot be responsible for any errors in copy after the first insertion.

—All advertisements will be handled under the following classifications:

Situation Vacant
Situation Wanted
Miscellaneous
Apartments To Let
Apartments Wanted
Furnished Rooms To Let
Offices To Let
Shops To Let
Houses for Sale
Houses To Let
Houses Wanted
Godowns To Let
Real Estate for Sale
Business Opportunities
Resorts
Lost and Found
Exchange and Mart
Poultry & Eggs
Dogs & Pets
Rooms Wanted
Furnished Rooms Wanted
Suburban Property for Sale
Special Notices
Used Cars

Other classifications will be added should occasion require

Houses For Sale

TSINGTAU, excellent modern house for sale. Apply to Box 1033, THE CHINA PRESS. 10031 M 29

TO LET. Furnished flat of two large rooms private bathroom and kitchen, facing Nanking Road. Tel. 120.

TO LET a furnished flat of two large airy rooms with private bathroom attached. Monthly rental Tls. 80 inclusive of light water and taxes. Modern Conveniences. Near the Bund.

TO LET one small office room on Nanking Road. Moderate rental Immediate occupation.

TERRACE houses to let on North Szechuen Road, close to tram line and Park. Single and Double houses. $45 and $90 per month. Immediate occupation.

TOWN apartments at moderate rates. Available August, Kiukiang Road.

Apply to Box 1212, THE CHINA PRESS. 14 Kiukiang Road. T. F 10208

A Satisfactory Service always assured
Aikosha Dairy
No. 89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. West 2825

LARGE OFFICES
TO LET
at the corner of two important thoroughfares in the Central district. Moderate Rental.
Apply to Box *1228*, The China Press

Dont struggle with dirt, Use "Wyandotte"
DETERGENT
For cleaning painted walls or wood work, enamelled surfaces, tile or wood floors.
$1.25 per 5 lb. bag at all stores
Bulk quotations from China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.

Three cents a word; Minimum charge 60 cents per day. Count 5 words to a line

The China Press Classified Columns

17 Nanking Road — Main Office: 14 Kiukiang Road

Classified advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for at Receiving Office

Summer Resorts

TSINGTAO, buy a house in this most beautiful and healthy summer resort of the East. This is the only place where you can lead a quiet and pleasant life. I have several houses for sale. Apply to M. Krogh, Tsingtao, P. O. B. 201. 68930

FOR Sale at Peitaiho five room bungalow. Two bed-rooms, living-room and kitchen first floor; large bed-room second floor. New and completely furnished. Front line lot. Apply to Box 1316, THE CHINA PRESS. 69329 J 27

RAILWAY Hotel, Mokanshan. Opened 1st May. 40 Rooms, Electricity, Private Swimming Pool and Tennis Court. Minimum charge single $120, double $216 per month. For particulars, apply to Hotel Manager. 68227 J 31

TSINGTAU, house to let for summer or whole year. Excellent location close to the Bund. Modern, central heating, nicely furnished, one of the finest in the town. Rent $500 a month for not less than 3 months. Can be let by flats or rooms with board. Apply to Box 1082, THE CHINA PRESS. 10080

TO LET in Tsingtao, two flats or rooms with board, fully furnished, excellent location, facing the sea. Villa Aurora. Apply to Box 898, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 10197

Apartments To Let

TO LET, excellent furnished flat of two rooms with verandah, bathroom and kitchen. Apply 16 Medhurst Road corner Bubbling Well. 69371

ADVERTISER is prepared to sublet rooms or flat with separate bathroom. The house is cool, has garden and quiet surrounding. Apply to Box 530, THE CHINA PRESS. 69382 J 31

TO LET, flat four rooms and one or two rooms well furnished, bathroom. Possibly with board and lodging. 59 E Range Road. 69385 J 31

FLAT of two large rooms, with kitchen and private bathroom in Quinsan Road. Monthly rental $80. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 1264, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 10210

YU Yuen Apartments. 24 Modern three-roomed apartments consisting of living room, dining room, bed room, bath room, kitchen, pantry, servants' quarters, garages, stables, central heat, hot and cold water, flush closets, built in cupboards and closets. Rent Tls. 85. Apply E. Suenson & Co., Ltd., Eastern Times Building, 30 Foochow Road. T F 301

Real Estate Wanted

WANTED to buy about 10 mow of land in the Western District, with house. Apply to Box 1319, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 10214

WANTED real estate, in small or large lots in Central District. Please submit likely lots to Box No. 1135, THE CHINA PRESS. 10103

Used Cars

BEST bargain in Shanghai 1924 new Jewett sedan Tls. 2,200. Telephone Central 2578. 69363 J 27

TOURING car for sale cheap, overland 5 seater touring car in excellent condition and repair. Tools, spare rim and tyre, speedometer &c. complete. Tls. 750: or nearest offer to Box 1335, THE CHINA PRESS. 69387 A 1

BERLIET Limousine (7-seater) for sale. Latest model, luxuriously upholstered, disc wheels, complete with spare wheel and tyre, summer covers, etc. Run less than 5000 miles. A handsome car at a moderate price. Trial by appointment. Apply to Box 1278, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F 10211

For Sale, car Hupmobile almost new, excellent condition, owner leaving China. Apply 626 Dixwell Road. 69296

WANTED mechanically perfect Milburn electric car. State years of use, lowest price and other particulars to Box No. 521, THE CHINA PRESS. 69319

FORD Roadster, special body, underslung, in good running order. Price Tls. 400 or nearest offer. Owner buying a larger car. Reply to Box 1255, THE CHINA PRESS. 10208

Offices, To Let

TO Let, desirable offices, 25 Jinkee Road. All modern conveniences. Rent includes light, Central heating, cold and hot water in every office, Apply Chung Foo Union Bank, 27 Jinkee Road. 69333

FOR Rent, front office rooms, about 1000 square feet, first floor, near-corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads. Good light, very reasonable rent. Reply to Box No. 1288, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F 338

TO LET, two beautiful office rooms situated on Jinkee Road, moderate rental, including light, hot water and central heating. Apply to Box 1337, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 10218

TO LET: Desirable, centrally located office of 1,965 square feet, and godown, 11,111 square feet, subject to immediate occupation. The office may be obtained frunished completely, the furniture to be taken over by tenant. Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Tel. C. 8222. T. F. 342

FOR Rent, ground floor offices on Jinkee Road, 1500 square feet, steam heated, with spacious concrete vault. Also large single office. Also suite of one, two or three offices, steam heated. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T. F 322

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 7 The Bund. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T F 135

GROUND Floor Space, Kiukiang Road, suitable for large Bank, available shortly in part or whole. Apply to Box No. 1008, THE CHINA PRESS. 10033 M 31

LARGE suite of offices to be let, modern building, July/August, very suitable business quarter. Apply to Box No. 977, THE CHINA PRESS. 10162 M 30

Houses To Let

LARGE house in Northern district, consisting of six rooms, bathroom, two verandahs, facing south, nice garden. Rent Tls. 45: Electric and water fittings to be taken over for $75: Apply to Box 1342, THE CHINA PRESS. 69398 J 27

TO Rent, three unfurnished rooms, suitable married couple. New house in French Town. Modern conveniences, lights installed. Apply to Box 1339, THE CHINA PRESS. 69397 J 30

HOUSE to transmit newly renovated with full furniture, piano, telephone, gas, electricity. All conveniences ten rooms, two bathrooms, two rooms for servants kitchen. Fitted properly for boarding house. Apply Range Road 59E 69336 J 31

TO LET, For three of four months, a very desirable and well furnished house of six rooms in French Concession, close in. Has modern sanitation, hot and cold water, usual servants quarters and tennis court. Rental Tls. 150 including taxes, light, telephone and water. Address Box 1331, THE CHINA PRESS. 69375 J 27

EXCELLENT six room house, French town, close trams and French park to let from August 1st. Hot & cold water system flush closets, 2 Bathrooms, Garage, servants Quarters (3 rooms) small garden, Rent Tls. 110 month. Wire netting costing $108 and closed-in verandah $80.00 to be given free to person taking house and lease for 1½ years to run. Lights to sell at sacrifice. Ideal house for family requiring pleasant and quiet surroundings. Apply to Box No. 1321, THE CHINA PRESS, immediately. 69348 J 26

WELL furnished house to let in French Town near Park. Four large and two small rooms, two bathrooms, kitchen, garage, garden, etc. Furniture and fittings to be taken over at moderate price. Monthly rental Tls. 60. Apply to Box 1320, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 10215

TO be let No. 19, Route Pichon, 6 roomed house, 3 bath rooms. Garden, Tennis Court, Garage, Kitchens, Servants Quarters, Flush Closet System and modern sanitation. Apply The Bank Of East Asia Ltd. T. F 336

"To let five roomed detached house modern throughout, hot and cold water, flush closets, situated in the best part of French Concession, Rent Tls. 110.00. For further particulars apply E. Suenson Co. Ltd., Eastern Times Building, 30, Foochow Road." T. F. 333

FOR Rent: from August 1st furnished house No. 67 Route Vallon on 1¾ mow land with tennis court, 7-8 main rooms, 3 baths, modern appointments, ample service rooms, etc., detached garage on premises; piano included; premises now redecorating. Can give convenient lease. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 328

SMALL and large houses with all modern conveniences, garage, near tram. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulate. T F 298

Houses To Let

TO LET, in Route Amiral Courbet corner of Avenue Foch, three storied houses, six rooms, three bathrooms, kitchen, garage and servants' quarters, hot and cold water, flush closet system and modern sanitation. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., Rent Department, 43 Route Amiral Courbet. 68867

Educational

RUSSIAN lessons given by experienced lady teacher. Good results guaranteed within short time. Enquiries Box No. 1286, THE CHINA PRESS. 69406

ENGLISH ladies give lessons, English, Shorthand, Gregg, (quick easy method) Pitman, Typewriting, Music (Piano). 3A Wongkashaw Gardens Telephone West 2779. 69405

ADVERTISER is desirous of meeting Russian lady who is prepared to give lessons in Russian or French language. Apply to Box 1275, THE CHINA PRESS. 69164

RUSSIAN Lessons by young educated lady, 307b Avenue Joffre, (near Route Voyron). 69349

Real Estate For Sale

DAIRY farm for sale, good equipment and clientele. Near Kiangwan, 80 mows. Apply to 49 Kiangse Road. 69379 A 3

HOTEL with 40 rooms for sale on the seashore, splendid opportunity for a American concern. For particulars please apply to Box 1261, THE CHINA PRESS. 69112 A 19

Residential Properties

WE have buyers for residential properties in the French Concession and Western District, of from one to five mow, with or without buildings. Apply to Asia Realty Company, Tel. C. 8222. T F 3[illegible]

Professional

MISS Lucie masseuse and manicuriste. Daily including Sundays. Avenue Joffre 307 A. 69378 J 29

Godowns To Let

TO Rent, or for long term lease, small godown, 700 square feet with about 4 funs vacant land on Hannen Road and 80 feet road frontage on Jukong Road. Suitable for building shops or houses. Rent Taels 60: Address to Box 1336, THE CHINA PRESS. 69388 A 1

GODOWN space to be let, about 2000 square feet, Central district, modern building. Lease can be given to the end of 1925. Apply to Box 1311, THE CHINA PRESS. 69318 J 27

TO LET, godown space on ground floor. Kiukiang Road, 950 square feet. Suitable for storing silk goods or any other valuable cargo. Apply to Box 1308, THE CHINA PRESS. 10110

Furnished Rooms To Let

Connaught House
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens
Double and single well furnished rooms, with board, by day or month. Terms moderate. Excellent cuisine.

14 Quinsan Gardens
TO LET with full board large and small rooms with private baths. Excellent cuisine. Tel. N482.

Bostonia
61 Cartor Road
Board—Residence.
Phone West 883. Tennis Court.

TO LET, one large room, verandah, pantry, bathroom, kitchen, small room, in Hongkew district. Apply to Box 1315, THE CHINA PRESS. 69327

FRENCH boarding house, between Route Voyron and Route des Soeurs. For married couple or bachelor. Good food. 410 Avenue Joffre. 69359 A 2

LARGE well furnished south room vacant. Verandah and private bathroom attached. Special care given to food. Full board. 7 Love Lane. 69401 J 30

TO LET, one large, one small room, with board, private bathroom, hot and cold water. Apply to 24 Carter Road. 69360 J 29

FOR Rent: Residence 489-B Avenue Joffre, near new American School, consisting of ten rooms, six bed rooms and three baths, servants quarters and garage. Rent Tls. 150 per month. Can sub. let Second floor for Tls. 50. Apply R. A. Curry, Architect, Chinese American Bank Bldg. 69393 A 1

TO LET, well furnished room, bathroom attached, with or without board. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace. Telephone North 3080. 69384 J 27

FOUR furnished rooms to let with bathrooms, near the tram line. No. 4 Scott Road. Phone North 2899. 69389 J 30

NEAR Bubbling Well Road in private boarding house. Vacant one, two cosy attics $100: and $110: excellent home and cooking, telephone. Address 234 end of Seymour Road, Lee Ching Chong Dong, private Road. 69373 J 29

DALGETTI 478 Rue Lafayette. Large bed, sitting room, facing south, private modern bathroom. Mrs. A. A. Claxton. Telephone West 223. 69358

TO LET, well furnished apartment consisting of bed, sitting room, closed in verandah, kitchen and bathroom. Private family, 312 Avenue Joffre, Telephone West 2855. 69017

FURNISHED room to let, facing south, in French Town, near Park and tram line. With or without board. Private bathroom, garden, garage etc. Moderate rent. Apply to Box 1318, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 10213

TO LET, near Race Course, two rooms together or separately full board and all usual conveniences. Apply to 16 Weihaiwei Road. 69344 A 2

COOLEST, Cleanest, home in Shanghai, absolutely no mosquitoes. Real American home cooking, single, double rooms. Private baths. Eighteen Quinsan Gardens. 69273 J 31

Unfurnished Rooms To Let

UNFURNISHED large airy room, with bathroom to let at Tls. 25: per month. Also one or two large attic rooms at Tls. 15 each. 238 Seymour Road. Phone West 2088. 69396 J 30

Business Opportunities

ADVERTISER prepared to loan money against good real estate. For particulars apply to Box 1307, THE CHINA PRESS. 10109

Agencies Wanted

C. M. Philippidis, Merchant Chungking wishes agencies of reliable firms. Apply directly. 68185

Situations Vacant

WANTED, salesman canvasser, good personality, appearance. British, American and German. Apply to Box 528, THE CHINA PRESS. 69381 J 29

EXPERIENCED Supervisor with a strong and severe personality and preferably speaking Chinese wanted for metal business on wharves to direct labor and tallymen taking entire charge and assuming responsibility in deliveries, storing and shipping; nationality no object. Detailed applications wanted only from thoroughly trustworthy subjects, with references in handwriting. Address Box 1333, THE CHINA PRESS. 69377 J 21

Exchange and Mart

WRIGHT and Belyea. Have for sale a pair of 8 Cylinder Sterling Engines 150, H.P. each, can be sold as pair or separately. Going cheap. Apply Wright Woosung. T. F. 2

RIDING pony for sale, good Juniper, gentle disposition. Will accept low price. Apply to Box 1328, THE CHINA PRESS. 69391 J 27

GRAMOPHONES for sale, at cheap price, also for hire. Apply to Box 531, THE CHINA PRESS. 69402

PIANO in excellent condition equal to new for sale cheap price or for hire. Telephone West 2779. 69403

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop." 120 Szechuen Road. T F 70

FOR Sale: 10 Quarter-Bonds I.S.S. Twelve months paid up. Must win 10% on the premium every month. What offers? Apply to Box 1291, THE CHINA PRESS. 10212

INTERNATIONAL Saving Society's bond, 31 months, 372 dollars paid, for sale. What offers? Write to Box 520, THE CHINA PRESS. 69367 J 27

FOR Sale at practically cost, the furniture and etc. of flat, Rue du Consulate, two rooms with bathroom and kitchen. Owner going home. Rent $48.00 per month and lease can probably be taken over. Please apply to Box No. 1310, THE CHINA PRESS. 69295 A 3

FOR Sale. One fully paid up I. S. S. bond, two years, nine months. What offers? Apply to Box 1292, THE CHINA PRESS. No. 24

Situations Wanted

WELL-educated Chinese youth, with knowledge of shorthand and typewriting, seeks position. Apply to Box 529, THE CHINA PRESS. 69390 A 1

YOUNG Japanese lady, who speaks English, seeks position for house amah or baby. 40 East Heng Peng Road, off Darroch Road. 69403 J 27

AN experienced Chinese with good knowledge of import and export business, desires to join big firm as Compradore. Well acquainted with outport and local dealers, and could give excellent references as well as securities. Address to Box 1324, THE CHINA PRESS. 69355 J 31

YOUNG girl experienced stenographer seeks immediate position will accept any reasonable salary. Apply to Box 1322, THE CHINA PRESS. 10216 J 30

YOUTH, 17, son of American citizen, educated locally and understanding double entry bookkeeping, desires situation. Willing to make himself generally useful, salary no object. Address to Box 1313, THE CHINA PRESS. 69325 J 27

SCIENTIFIC Work required by graduate of English University. Chemistry, physics, geology, mathematics, and allied technical subjects. Experience in various Government laboratories, technical schools etc.; capable of original work. Excellent references. Apply to Box 1230. THE CHINA PRESS. T F 331

UNIVERSITY Graduate, with first-class office experience and some literary capacity, open for engagement from August 1. Highest references, Shanghai and elsewhere. Apply to Box 1229, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 330

Shops To Let

FOR Rent. Excellent shop 1,200 square feet in best Nanking Road district, also godown space in rear, 2,000 or 4,000 square feet. Also twelve store rooms, etc., in first and second floors and in attic. To be rented as a whole or in convenient divisions. For terms, etc., Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T. F 299

SHOP, to be let in few months. Splendidly located on Nanking Road. Apply to Box 1178, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 10202

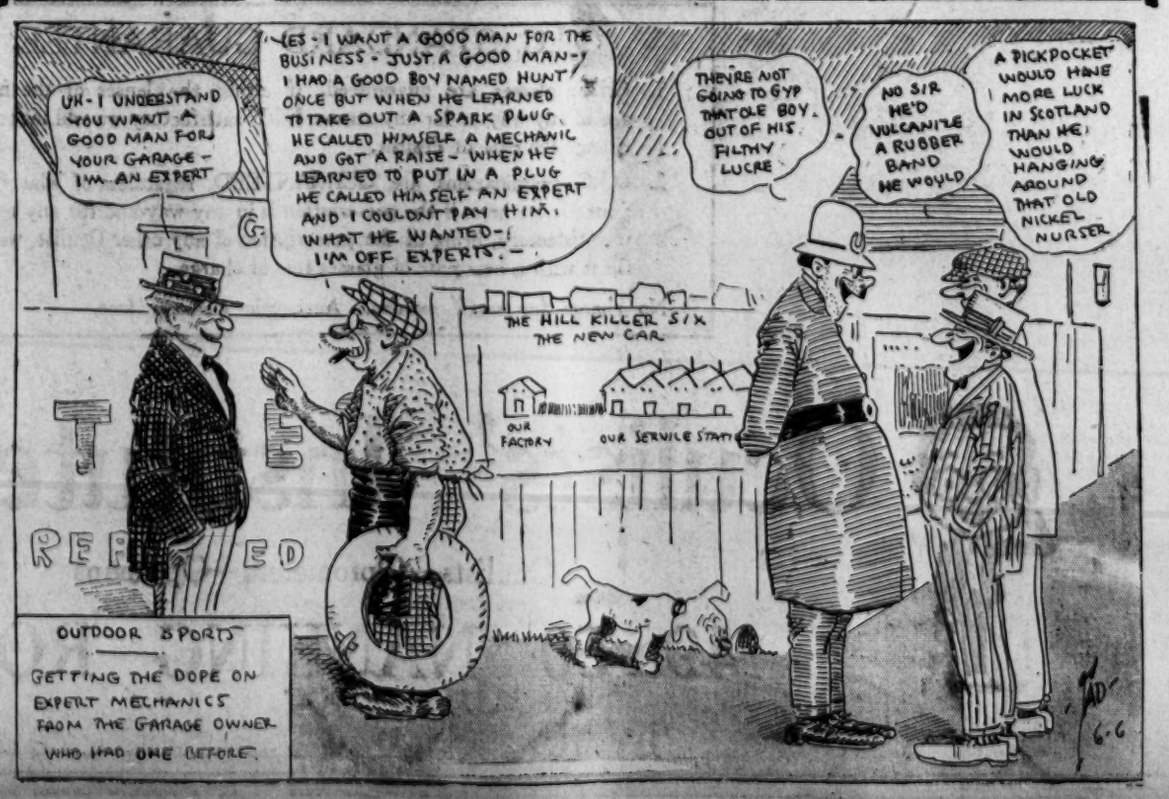
FOR Rent. Excellent shop space, 1500 square feet, on Nanking Road. For terms and particulars apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T. F 297

TO LET, shop in magnificent corner position. Best part Nanking Road. Available immediately. Area 875 square feet. Apply to Box 957, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F 251

LARGE Shop, best part Nanking Road, may be available by end of year. Lessors prepared to discuss terms with prospective tenants. Apply to Box No. 980, THE CHINA PRESS. 10153 M 29

LARGE Shop on Nanking Road, near Bund, available this fall, rental Tls. 750. Apply to Box No. 1007, THE CHINA PRESS 10032 M 31

Indoor Sports By Tad


UH-I UNDERSTAND YOU WANT A GOOD MAN FOR YOUR GARAGE - I'M AN EXPERT
YES - I WANT A GOOD MAN FOR THE BUSINESS - JUST A GOOD MAN - I HAD A GOOD BOY NAMED HUNT ONCE BUT WHEN HE LEARNED TO TAKE OUT A SPARK PLUG HE CALLED HIMSELF A MECHANIC AND GOT A RAISE - WHEN HE LEARNED TO PUT IN A PLUG HE CALLED HIMSELF AN EXPERT AND I COULDNT PAY HIM. WHAT HE WANTED - I'M OFF EXPERTS. -
THEYRE NOT GOING TO GYP THAT OLE BOY OUT OF HIS FILTHY LUCRE
NO SIR HE'D VULCANIZE A RUBBER BAND HE WOULD
A PICKPOCKET WOULD HAVE MORE LUCK IN SCOTLAND THAN HE WOULD HANGING AROUND THAT OLD NICKEL NURSER
THE HILL KILLER SIX THE NEW CAR
OUR FACTORY
OUR SERVILE STATE
OUTDOOR SPORTS
GETTING THE DOPE ON EXPERT MECHANICS FROM THE GARAGE OWNER WHO HAD ONE BEFORE.
TAD 6-6

可認作郵便物第三種

Key To Life Is Found In Vitamines

(Continued from Page 6)

jority, of our common diseases will shortly be eliminated. Most of these are occasioned, indirectly if not directly, by a deficiency of vitamines in our food. When food is cooked, chopped up, dried or "refined," many of the vitamines disappear. Yet these mysterious entities have been shown to be necessary to the normal development of young animals and children, as well as to the maintenance of health and well-being in adults. Deprived of vitamine-bearing food, man not only develops such gross diseases as scurvy, beriberi and rickets, but is rendered powerless to fight off other varieties of enemy germs which find their way into his system. But if the whole series of vitamines can be made easily available in neat little bottles, every disease in any way due to diet troubles can be overcome.

CONCENTRATED FOODS

2. That the manufacture of perfect concentrated food essences will soon be possible. Heretofore all "synthetic" foods, although they contained all the various kinds of necessary nourishment, could not possibly maintain human life unassisted by fresh meats or growing things. Now, however, the minutest dash of the proper vitamine essence will overcome this difficulty. People living in cities, and wherever fresh products are scarce and expensive, will benefit immeasurably, both economically and hygienically. There will be no more diet problems of any kind.

3. That famines will become almost impossible, for a few pounds of vitamines, sprayed into vast quantities of even the poorest kind of edible matter, will cause it to sustain the lives of thousands upon thousands of people indefinitely. There will be no more ration problems for armies, navies, far-cruising vessels, exploring parties in inaccessible regions of the earth, or for large and concentrated groups of industrial workers.

4. That we may soon be one step nearer to a solution of the age-old "secret of life." For heretofore, although scientists knew fairly accurately just what chemical elements went into the making of a living cell, they found it impossible to combine "dead" matter in the laboratory so as to produce anything alive. Now, however, they seem to have in their hands at least one actual substance which can bring dead, inert organisms to life. And they may soon have many others, all necessary to various vital forms.

BIRTH OF A NEW SCIENCE

All these marvels were undreamed of as recently as twelve scant years ago. The tremendous strides made in vitamine investigations since 1912 vividly illustrate the phenomenal birth and development of what is virtually an entirely new branch of scientific endeavor.

Early in the century the accepted diet theories recognised but three (or at most four) classes of necessary ingredients in all proper foods. These were fats, carbohydrates, proteins and mineral matter. Diets which contained the approved proportions of each of these necessities were classed as perfect. Diets were arranged tabulating the "calories," or heat-producing powers, of each ingredient. The proper distribution of calories over proteins, fats and carbohydrates was supposed to insure a proper diet.

Very few dissenting voices were heard against these theories. In 1901 Dr. Eugene Wildiers, a Belgian, had called attention to the fact that the approved combinations, consisting of purified elements, were not sufficient, and called for the addition of an unknown food factor which he called "Bios" (life). Wildiers's "Bios" anticipated our present-day "vitamines," but no one took any notice of his observations. He died in 1909, and his treaties, which might have had a profound importance, rotted on library shelves, unnoticed.

"FAT SOLUBLE A"

In 1921, however, Prof. Gowland Hopkins of Cambridge University dealt a conclusive death-blow to the accepted ideas. Fresh milk, it had been observed, was an almost perfect food. It was so considered because it contained an abundance of proteins, fats and carbohydrates. Hopkins tried to see if this was really so. He made experiments with two sets of white rats. The first set he fed with an artificial preparation consisting of the exact proportion of protein, fat, sugar and mineral salt to be found in milk. The second set he fed with the same diet, plus a minute quantity of fresh milk.

A remarkable thing happened. After eighteen days, the first set had become stunted and diseased, while the second set thrived wonderfully. He then reversed the treatment, giving the fresh milk addition to the first set and denying it to the second. As a result, the first set thrived, gaining in weight and health, while the second declined and eventually died. The conclusion was evident fresh milk must contain some unidentified substance other than the fat, protein, sugar and salt —and this substance is necessary to the maintenance of life. It is now recognised as a "vitamine," known as "Fat Soluble A," present in all animal fats.

LATER EXPERIMENTS

The year following Hopkins's classical experiment (1913) witnessed a great flowering of the new science. In England, following in the footsteps of Hopkins, Drs. McCollum, Osborne, Mendel and Davis found that they could produce blindness, rickets and ultimately death in animals by depriving them of animal fats and green leaves. Conversely, they effected cures by feeding them with these substances. Now rickets is a disease widely prevalent among children of civilised countries, particularly in poverty-stricken areas. This group of scientists succeeded, then, in cutting down infant mortality from rickets all over Europe to a surprising degree by providing the children with substances rich in "Fat Soluble A."

In the same year a Polish scientist, Dr. Casimir Funk, discovered that the Oriental disease called beriberi was largely caused by the unrelieved, monotonous diets of polished rice consumed by the natives. Beriberi is a nervous disorder. He found that it could be cured by a diet of cereals, eggs or meat. Conversely, it could be induced by an absence of these substances. The factor present in whole grains, but absent in the polished rice, Funk christened "Vitamine," under the mistaken impression that it was related to the "amino acids" in protein. But the term took hold. Funk's vitamine, the anti-beriberi factor, is now known as "Water Soluble M."

Meanwhile, a third vitamine, "Water Soluble C," had been recognised. This substance, found in potatoes and fresh meat, was found to be necessary for the prevention of scurvy. For this reason it is known as the "anti-scorbutic." How a knowledge of the powers and necessity in diet of "Vitamine C" can save countless lives may be illustrated in the circumstances of the Turkish siege of Kut-El-Amara, in the war. For four months British and Indian troops were besieged by the Turks. During this period the food of the Britishers consisted of white flour or biscuits, tinned meats and horse flesh. The Indians refused to eat the meat, but consumed barley flour instead. The Indians developed scurvy and the British beriberi. Why? The nature of the cereal diet (rich in Water Soluble B) protected the Indian troops from the beriberi but not from scurvy. On the other hand, the fresh meat the British troops ate protected them from scurvy, for the meat contained Water Soluble C, but there was nothing in their diet to supply the Water Soluble B.

Such a situation can never arise in the future if armies can be provided with synthetic foods containing the various necessary vitamines.

Since 1913 two additional vitamines have been located. "Vitamine X" was discovered by Dr. Herbert M. Evans and Dr. Katharine S. Bishop. They found that rats, fed with foods rich in vitamines A. B. and C. thrived but did not produce offspring. This condition was remedied by feeding them with fresh lettuce leaves, eggyolk or beef-liver; whereupon they concluded that these latter foods contained a vitamine necessary to prevent sterility.

"Vitamine D," responsible for the gowth of yeast-cells, has been rechristened "Bios" by Dr. Eddy. He has spent years in the pursuit of this entity. He concentrated upon the baffling chase during the war, while, as a Major, he acted as chief of the food and nutrition section of the Chief Surgeon General's office, and resumed his investigations upon his return to Columbia. At last he has won his reward, as the first to accomplish the epoch-making capture or isolation of the vitamine.

Obituary

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, July 26.—Chief Justice Manuel Araullo died here today.

Too Late Then to Hunt

No time to hunt for a doctor or drug store when suddenly seized with agonizing intestinal cramps, deadly nausea and prostrating diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy gives instant warmth, comfort and ease from pain. For sale everywhere.

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49a-50 NANKING ROAD

When Society's Newest $20,000,000 Romance Was Revealed at the Vanderbilt Wedding Breakfast

John Nicholas Brown, Worth $20,000,000 and Reported Betrothed to Miss Helen Moran, of Newport.

(C) Harris & Ewing.

The Revealing "Long Shot" of the Cecil-Vanderbilt Wedding Breakfast Which "Spilled the Beans" About the Supposed Brown-Moran Romance. To the Left of the Group, Mrs. Cecil, Formerly Miss Cornelia Vanderbilt, Wearing Her Bridal Veil, Is Seated at Her Husband's Right. Next but One to Her Are Seen Miss Moran and Mr. Brown, Indicated by Arrows.

AT the recent fashionable wedding of Miss Cornelia Vanderbilt to the Honorable John Francis Amherst Cecil, the prize topic, strangely enough, wasn't the bride or the groom or even the superb decorations, but a quiet, tall girl with heavenly, Titian hair and a long, aristocratic nose, and a slim, handsome young fellow worth almost as many millions of dollars as he is years old.

"Is 'America's wealthiest boy' engaged —at last?" Thus ran the current of speculation. "Has John Nicholas Brown, descendant of Peter Stuyvesant and society's 'Baby Croesus,' 'fallen for' Miss Helen Moran, famous Newport beauty of Revolutionary stock and an intimate of the Vanderbilt clan?"

To this throbbing question no official answer was forthcoming. True, certain inquisitive chroniclers of social doings looked wise, wrote paragraphs of pungent intimation, and still confessed that they really didn't know, "for sure," whether "$20,000,000 Brown" was planning to lead Miss Moran to the altar or not.

In similar vein, although their curiosity was more veiled, the guests at the Cecil-Vanderbilt nuptials pondered the intriguing problem. But blue blood and Blue Book standing preclude vulgar quizzing, so no one put the query directly to Miss Moran or Mr. Brown, and the puzzle remained unsolved—

UNTIL—

No human agency, but the infallible camera, which, according to legend, never lies, seemed to offer a solution. For when the negatives of the marriage party were developed, several of them pointed to a possible, even probable, romance between the patrician Helen and the equally patrician and tremendously affluent John.

If being continually in one another's company, gazing at one another with intense interest, and sitting beside one another while the tell-tale shutter clicks mean devotion, why then, said the knowing ones, Helen Moran and John Nicholas Brown are certainly betrothed.

That was precisely what happened at Biltmore, the gorgeous Vanderbilt estate near Asheville, N. C., where Miss Vanderbilt became Mrs. Cecil. The camera men who had been granted the exclusive right to snap personalities and incidents attendant upon the ceremony found an embarrassment of pictorial riches awaiting them.

They took dozens of "long shots" and "close-ups." They made charming portrait studies of such pretty girls as Muriel Vanderbilt, Margaret Cecil, Rebecca Smith and Louise Todd, and such interesting men as Hugh Tennant, the best man; Leander McCormick-Goodhart and S. Pinckney Tuck. But they also reserved some of their plates for Miss Moran and Mr. Brown. She was a bridesmaid and he the chief usher.

One of these plates, when developed, disclosed the "Baby Croesus" and the Titian beauty seated close beside one another at the wedding breakfast. Another revealed him looking with palpable fascination at her, while she, in turn, gazed at him with an intensity not to be mistaken for mere coincidence. There were still other photographs in which Miss Moran and Mr. Brown figured, and in every one of them their friends thought they detected a curious sentimental atmosphere much easier to sense than to put into words.

Then the gossip began to buzz like a field full of bumblebees. "Can it really be true, this engagement?" wondered society, remembering that, in the past, rumor had linked both names with supposed romances which had never come to pass.

Miss Moran had created quite a sensation, several seasons ago, when Mrs. Alva Belmont played hostess at a Newport ball in honor of her granddaughter, Muriel Vanderbilt, and the Titian-tressed Helen. So radiantly lovely did the latter appear in a white and gold frock that a veritable cordon of cavaliers began to pay her marked attentions.

Among them was the Hon. Francis Burke Roche, one of the famous twins and brother to Baron Fermoy. Reports of an engagement sprang up, but they were never turned into fact. For the Hon. Francis sailed away to England, and no betrothal ring sparkled on the lady's finger. The gossips' imagination had been working overtime.

As for Mr. Brown, he, too, had been made the victim of casual tittle-tattle. At one time a Kansas City, matron, in administering her young daughter's estate, was asked in court if she was properly educating her child. "Oh, she's going to marry John Nicholas Brown," the mother calmly announced. "She doesn't need an education for that." Later it developed that the Browns had never even heard of the matron and daughter in question.

Much more plausible seemed the rumor that John Nicholas was engaged to Miss Elizabeth Sands, one of Newport's fairest charmers. Such a match would have been entirely fitting, according to the highest social standards. But, like the Burke Roche-Moran fiction, this pleasant dream of a welding of two notable families never came to pass.

Whatever his matrimonial future may be, the "past" of John Nicholas Brown will remain, in the popular conception, colorfully unique. Almost from the day of his birth he has been more talked about, more often written about, and more speculated upon and wondered at than any other boy in the country.

His mother, the aristocratic and exclusive Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, has focused her entire life on the problem of keeping her beloved son wealthy, and making him healthy and wise. The immense fortune which he inherited through an odd chain of events Mrs. Brown determined should be an instrument only of benefit to him.

Amazingly detailed care and terrific financial outlay have been lavished on young Brown ever since he was an infant. He was delicate as a boy, and once when he was ill Mrs. Brown chartered a special train to bring four New York specialists to his bedside. There was always, even when he wasn't sick, one doctor of high standing in attendance on him.

"Baby Brown," one can easily imagine, was more interested in his private cow than his private physician. This animal, which was pastured on a $100,000 lot, provided exquisite cream for its little master. As soon as the boy was old enough to ride he was given a pony. Two mounted attendants always accompanied him on his canters.

But there were drawbacks to the gayety of his existence. One of them was the fact that he wasn't permitted to play with fireworks on the Fourth of July lest he injure himself. Another annoyance was the barbed wire placed around his outdoor playground in Newport, designed to keep away intruders and possible kidnappers.

All along, Mrs. Brown had manifested a vague dread lest her precious son be stolen. Even his bedroom had barred doors and windows. When he went to church the little fellow was escorted by a nurse and two men—detectives. On a foreign tour in 1907 Master Brown was accompanied by his mother, one aunt, one cousin, three maids and two man servants.

At one time Mrs. Brown was thrown into a panic by the fear that John Nicholas had fallen prey to some mysterious malady caused by a germ which had invaded his quarters, in spite of all precautions. Bundled in furs, the "$20,000,000 baby" was rushed to New York, where, under treatment, he recovered. This incident was typical of the almost feverish attention which was bestowed on little John Nicholas during his childhood.

But now that he's grown up and twenty-four years old, a more subtle illness than measles and a more potent force than kidnapping pursue the rich youth. Mrs. Brown, in trying to shut out the prying world, overlooked one factor which has always defied bars, bolts and barbed wire. And that is Love.

If the "Baby Croesus" really has "fallen for" Miss Moran, as the photographs of the Cecil-Vanderbilt wedding intimate, nothing can stop the match—not even the silent fury of many designing mamas who have had their eyes on John Nicholas Brown and his twenty millions and the tacit indignation of "eligible daughters," green with envy of the future, Titian-haired Mrs. Brown, nee Moran.

(C) Harris & Ewing.

Another Significant Photo Made at the Cecil-Vanderbilt Wedding, Showing Mr. Brown (Above) Gazing Fixedly at Miss Moran, Who Is Looking Up at Him with Equal Intensity.

Francis Burke Roche, One of the Famous Burke Roche Twins. His Engagement to Miss Moran Was at One Time Rumored.

How a Telltale Camera Started All the Gossip About Newport's Titian-Haired Beauty and "America's Richest Boy"

(C) Harris & Ewing.

Miss Helen Moran, of Newport, Who, Gossip Asserts, Will Become Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, in the Bridesmaid's Regalia She Wore at the Cecil-Vanderbilt Wedding.

AROUND THE CINEMA HOUSES OF SHANGHAI

Two Feature Films Booked For Olympic

Two feature films are booked for the program at the Olympic Theater this week. Starting tomorrow, the Olympic will show "The Spider and the Rose" and, starting Thursday, "The Parisian Rag-Picker."

"The Spider and the Rose" tells the story of a son of a governor of California in the early days, who joins the revolutionists to oust a scheming secretary who is deceiving his father and oppressing the people. His sweetheart, thinking to save him, inadvertently betrays him to the authorities and he is thrown into the sea, but saved. He effects the escape of his comrade revolutionists, and in a thrilling finish ousts the secretary who has usurped the governorship, returns his father to office, and wins the girl.

"The Parisian Rag-Picker," a familiar story, has its setting in Paris in the middle of the 19th century. The costumes of the period are reproduced in great detail, and the film play throughout has the atmosphere of the particular epoch and is hailed as one of the best continental films yet produced. Nicolai Koline plays the title role and achieves new honors in it.

Gloria Swanson In 'Gilded Cage' At The Apollo

Gloria Swanson, Paramount star, whose beautiful gowns worn in her screen productions have made her the fashion model of the screen, is not limited to stately, formal fashion creations in her latest Paramount picture, "Her Gilded Cage," which will be the big feature at the Apollo Theater starting today and continuing all week.

Miss Swanson first appears in this story as a poor French dancer, later is seen in the modestly colorful costumes of a cafe entertainer, and then blossoms forth, under the guidance of an American press agent, as "Fleur d'Amour," the dance sensation of the season.

It is asserted, by those who saw Gloria wearing the new dance costumes about the studio, that if she is fascinating and charming in the ballroom gown, evening gown and afternoon frock, those adjectives fail to describe her in the new theatrical costumes, in which she is beautiful and alluring.

These creations are gorgeously bizarre and theatrical. One in particular, is an exquisite combination of pink silk tights, silver cloth and pearl beads, set off by a head dress of clusters of many colored bird of Paradise feathers. A stuffed bird of Paradise with long graceful plumage, adorns her wrist, and adds a novel effect to the terpischore performance. This costume is symbolical of the bird of Paradise.

Two Features Booked For St. George's

"A Lady of Quality", the film version of Frances Hodgson Burnett's story, and "Flaming Youth", starring Colleen Moore, are to be the feature attractions at St. George's Open-Air Cinema for the current week.

"A Lady of Quality", which starts a four-day run today, has for its principal characters Virginia Valli and Milton Sills, heroine, Countess of Dunston-Miss Valli portrays the winsome wolde, nee Clorinda Wildairs. Her personal characteristics of beauty and manner contributed a charming sincerity to her portrayal, which marks her first starring appearance under the long term contract which she has signed with Universal Pictures. In support of the star, in addition to Milton Sills, are Earle Foxe, Willard Louis, Aileen Manning, Bert Roach, Leo White, Patterson Dial, Dorothea Wolbert and Florence Gibson. The period of the story is that of the reign of "Good Queen Anne", in England.

"Flaming Youth", which comes to St. George's on Thursday for a four-day run, is an expose of modern society life, the story centering for the most part about a young girl who is brought up in an atmosphere of unconventional frivolity.

The heroine, Patricia Fentriss looks upon love as but a superficial passion and marriage as only a matter of form. From one affair to another, she leaps with amazing rapidity, playing with fire and glorying in the discomfiture of her victims. Then she meets real love, but it fails to awaken in her a desire for marriage, for she reasons that marriage destroys love and romance and points to the matrimonial failures of those among her set as proof. Of course, Patricia is wrong, and the realisation that she is wrong comes to her finally, but only after a series of trying experiences. Colleen Moore is charming as the young adventuress, and Milton Sills admirable in the role of the one lover among her several admirers. Others in the cast are Elliott Dexter, Myrtle Stedman, Sylvia Breamer, Betty Francisco, Phillips Smalley, Walter McGrail and Ben Lyon.

AT THE THEATERS

OLYMPIC THEATER

Starting tomorrow, "The Spider and the Rose," a story of California in the early days; starting Thursday, Nicolai Koline in "The Parisian Rag-Picker."

VICTORIA THEATER

Special request program. Tomorrow, Polo Negri in "Mad Love;" Tuesday, "While New York Sleeps; Wednesday, "A Tale of Two Cities," with William Farnum; Thursday, "Milady of Monsoreau;" Friday, "Maytime;" Saturday, "Imperial Violets," with Raquel Meller; Sunday, Owen Moore in "Love Is An Awful Thing."

APOLLO THEATER

Starting today and continuing all week, Gloria Swanson in her latest Paramount picture, "Her Gilded Cage".

ST. GEORGE'S OPEN-AIR CINEMA

Today, tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, Virginia Valli and Milton Sills in "A Lady of Quality", from the story by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Colleen Moore in "Flaming Youth".

ISIS THEATER

Tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, 7 p.m. and 9:15 p.m., Douglas Fairbanks in "Flirting with Fate". Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 7 p.m. and 9:15 p.m., D. W. Griffith's "The Love Flower". Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m., "The Love Flower."

STAR AT APOLLO

GLORIA SWANSON starring in PARAMOUNT PICTURES

Fairbanks And 'Love Flower' At The Isis

"Doug" Fairbanks, favorite among screen stars, and a D. W. Griffith production, "The Love Flower", will be shown at the Isis Theater this week.

The Fairbanks' film, which opens its run at the Isis tomorrow, is "Flirting with Fate", a comedy drama in which "Doug" has the assistance of Jewel Carmen as his heroine. The story concerns a poor artist, who, seriously in love but out of funds, decides to commit suicide. He employes a professional killer to make away with him, but just after the death contract is signed, receives a telegram announcing that a relative of his has just died and left him a fortune of a million dollars. At the same time, he learns that the girl with whom he is in love, is ready

(Continued on Page 11)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
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No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 2/9
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THE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS OUR PROPERTY. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO EVERY BOTTLE

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119 Range Rd. **ALHAMBRA** 119 Range Rd.

Tonight at 9.15 p.m.

Three Days Only

July Sun. 27, Mon. 28 and Tues. 29,

BERNHARDT, DUSE, MODJESKA, CLARA MORRIS, OLGA NETHERSOLE, ETHEL BARRYMORE

and now

NAZIMOVA in CAMILLE

The Camille of modern France; chic with the charm of the Parisienne who gowns at the Rue de la Paix, dancing with the abandon of a gleesome pagan from the Casino in Montmartre, sparkling with the golden gayety of champagne, and loving with the intensity of one who gives life for love. The role in which the leading actresses of the world have scored their greatest triumphs on the stage now interpreted in a modernized screen version by the supreme Russian artist, NAZIMOVA.

A NAZIMOVA PRODUCTION

Adapted by June Mathis from the Dumas masterpiece

The Alhambra Showing Big Features Productions Only Cool, Clean and all seats are wicker chairs. No mosquitos

Showing July 30 31 Aug. 1 and 2 (4 days only)

Constance Talmadge in "POLLY OF THE FOLLIES"

Admission $1.00, 70 cents and 40 cents

Under the Management of Richard Bell

Hot Weather Diseases

Disorders of the bowels are extremely dangerous, particularly during the hot weather of the summer months and in order to protect yourself and family against a sudden attack, get a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. It can be depended upon. For sale everywhere.

ISIS THEATRE

To-day, Sunday, at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15

"THE SUPERMAN"

A photoplay of thrills, romance, comedy and hairbreath adventure.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 7 and 9.15

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

in

"FLIRTING WITH FATE"

with Jewel Carmen

An excellent story, a gripping drama extremely entertaining.

Fast and Furious is the fun, jest is the order in the whole picture.

Box Seat $1.00; Dress Circle 60 cts; Stall 40 cts.

EVERY NIGHT 9.15 **CARLTON THEATRE** PHONE WEST 3641

4 Days Only **Sun. Mon. Tues. Wed.** Matinee Sun. 3 p.m.

Absolutely the best Picture you have seen this year

A Paramount Picture

ADOLPH ZUKOR PRESENTS A George Fitzmaurice PRODUCTION "To Have and To Hold" with Betty Compson and Bert Lytell

More gorgeous thrills, more daring adventures, more brilliant beauty than you've seen on the screen before. Two great stars in the best roles they've ever had.

B.A.T. Topics,

COMING.....

MARY PICKFORD

in

"SUDS"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

WEEK ATTRACTIONS

On Monday and Tuesday, July 28th and 29th at 9.15 p.m.

ALICE LAKE AND GASTON GLASS

in

"THE SPIDER AND THE ROSE"

A Fine Picture that Deserves to Rank with the best the Movies have yet Produced. You Ought to See It.

On Wednesday to Sunday, July 30th to August 3rd at 9.15 p.m.

"THE PARISIEN RAG-PICKER"

with

NICOLAI KOLINE

Big in Theme, Mighty in Dramatic Conflict, Unusual in Real Characterization

The Power, The Beauty, The Realism, The Pathos, has not yet been Equaled

It is a French Film d'art based on the book written by Mr. Felix Fiat entitled "La Chiffonnier de Paris"

MATINEES

On Saturday, August 2nd at 31.5 p.m. **"THE SPIDER AND THE ROSE"**

On Sunday, August 3rd at 3.15 p.m. **"THE PARISIEN RAG-PICKER"**

VICTORIA THEATRE

Takes Pleasure in Presenting

Today at 3.15 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

THE LAST TWO PERFORMANCES

Another Preferred Special

"THE GIRL WHO CAME BACK"

"The Girl Who Came Back" is a production of great beauty. As it is one of Preferred specials one naturally expects a superior attraction and it assuredly is THIS. Pictorially it is very nearly perfect and dramatically it has the elements that appeal widely.

Miriam COOPER has never had a more flattering opportunity to exploit her charm and ability and she contributes a performance marked for its emotional quality. The star is supported by an exceptionally fine cast comprising Kenneth HARLAN and Gaston GLASS.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!!!

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

ONE WEEK of SPECIAL FILMS

On Monday, July 28th

POLA NEGRI in "MAD LOVE"

On Tuesday, July 29th

The Hit of the Season

"WHILE NEW-YORK SLEEPS"

On Wednesday, July 30th

William FARNUM in "A TALE of TWO CITIES"

On Thursday, July 31st

"MILADY of MONSOREAU"

On Friday, August 1st **"MAY TIME"**

On Saturday, August 2nd **"IMPERIAL VIOLETS"**

On Sunday, August 3rd

OWEN MOORE in "LOVE is an AWFUL THING"

Admission: $1.50 and $1.00; Coupons Accepted Booking at Montrie's

Around The Cinema Houses Of Shanghai

(Continued from Page 10)

to accept his proposal, money or no money. The situation develops a great deal of swift action and rollicking comedy. Doug plays the part of the artist, and Miss Carmen is, of course, the girl.

"The Love Flower", which comes to the Isis on Thursday, is the story of Stella Bevan, whose father returns after serving an undeserved prison sentence, to find himself a social outcast in his home town. Bevan and his daughter decide to go away and start over again. On their way, Bevan is informed of his wife's infidelity and returns to investigate matters. During a quarrel, the man in the case is shot, but Bevan and his daughter manage to escape to a South Sea island. There follows a stirring love story filled with an endless amount of action and suspense and conceded to be one of the most dramatic stories which Griffith has ever filmed.

Special Week Of Big Films At Victoria

By special request the Victoria Theater has prepared an amazingly varied program of big feature films for the coming week. The program starts off on Monday with Pola Negri in "Mad Love." On Tuesday there will be shown "While New York Sleeps;" on Wednesday, William Farnum in "A Tale of Two Cities;" on Thursday, "Milady of Monsoreau;" on Friday, "Maytime;" on Saturday, "Imperial Violets," and on Sunday, Owen Moore in "Love Is An Awful Thing."

Each one of the films is an attraction well worth seeing. In "Mad Love," Pola Negri interprets a difficult role with the spiritual insight which has made her a film favorite the world over. The excellence of the backgrounds and the supporting cast combine to provide really fine entertainment.

"Milady of Monsoreau," which will be shown at the Victoria on Thursday, is based on Alexandre Dumas' historical romance. Genevieve Felix plays the title role and brings to her characterisation a force and feeling that makes the part stand out as a distinct dramatic triumph. The film is the most elaborate of recent European productions and is crammed full with spectacular scenes and interesting situations.

"Maytime," needs no introduction to those familiar with the drama. For six years it was an outstanding success on the stage, and the cast of the film production has made it equally successful in the silent drama. It includes Harrison Ford, Richard Wayne, Ethel Shannon, Clara Bow, Betty Francisco and a score or more of other film celebrities.

"Imperial Violets," which will be shown at the Victoria on Saturday, features Raquel Meller, the famous Spanish stage and screen actress, and is a love romance of Seville. The splendor and luxury of the court of Napoleon are revived in the film in all their details.

The Victoria film for Sunday, "Love Is An Awful Thing," is a true farce with Owen Moore as its star actor. The hero has a troublesome time after winning the consent of the girl's father. Then, when things look pretty, along comes a chorus girl from the misty yesterycar. He is caught at the station by his beloved, and the farce develops at a rapid pace.

Empire Theatre

Last 3 Performances, Today

At 8 p.m., 7 p.m. and 9 p.m.

The Commercial Press Limited

presents

Their Latest Chinese Super-Production

"The Valiant Brothers"

10 parts ——— 10 parts

Prices

Night: $1., 70, 50 and 30 cts.

Matinee: 80, 60, 40 and 20 cts.

AT ST. GEORGE'S TODAY

Scene From "A LADY OF QUALITY" Starring VIRGINIA VALLI A UNIVERSAL SUPER-JEWEL

Sonata Prize Is Offered

Announcement has just been made by the Berkshire Music Colony, Inc., of the rules governing the 1926 competition inaugurated by Mrs. F. S. Coolidge to stimulate the composition of chamber music. It offers a prize of G. $1,000 to the composer of the best sonata or suite for violin and piano submitted to a jury, the names of whose members will be announced later. The prize-winning composition will have its initial performance at the Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music, 1926, to be held at Pittsfield, Mass. All manuscripts must be submitted by April 1, 1926. Rules governing the competition are as follows:

"Only compositions which are not published and have not been performed in public, either in part or their entirety, will be accepted. No composition which has already won a prize will be accepted. Transcriptions or adaptations will not be eligible.

"The winner of the prize is to grant to Mrs. Coolidge the sole control of the rights of performance (public or private) of the prize winning composition, during a period of nine months from the date of the award of the prize, and transfers to her from that date the ownership of the original manuscript thereof. This stipulation refers in no way to the copyright, but to the manuscript as a souvenir.

"All manuscripts (piano score and separate violin part) must be sent anonymously, and marked with a nom de plume or chiffre. A sealed envelope with the nom de plume or chiffre on the outside, and containing name and address of the composer, must be enclosed. Any distinguishing marks of identity will be concealed from the jury. The names of the participants in this competition (except that of the prize winner) will not be revealed to anyone, save with the special consent of the composer.

"No award will be made in case the jury should decide that none of the submitted works are worthy of the prize.

"All music will be returned at the expense of the sender, and no responsibility is taken for manuscripts lost in transit. Manuscripts not claimed within one year after the date of the award of the prize will be destroyed.

"The compositions must be sent to: Hugo Kortschak, 1054 Lexington Avenue, New York City."

The prize, which is offered biannually by Mrs. Coolidge, has been awarded for 1924 to the American composer, Mr. Wallingford Riegger, of New York City. Mr. Riegger, a graduate of the Institute of Musical Art of New York and a pupil of Humperdinck at the Hochschule, Berlin, had previously won the Paderewski prize of G. $500 for a trio.

His prize work in the Coolidge contest is based on the poem by Keats, "La Belle Dame sans Merci," and scored for soprano, mezzo soprano, contralto, tenor, violin, viola, violoncello, contrabass, oboe, clarinet and French horn. It will have its original performance at the Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music at Pittsfield, Mass., in September.

Honorary mention was awarded to Frederick Jacobi of New York for his composition, "Two Assyrian Prayers."

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Next Thursday

Coolidge Upholds Democracy

Washington, June 6.—The duty resting upon the present generation to establish among the coming generation "the full conception of the obligation to reasonableness and to moderation" was emphasised by President Coolidge in an address made as the presiding officer of the National Oratorical Contest held here in Memorial Continental Hall.

The President, in a discussion of the Constitution—the subject of the addresses delivered by seven high school boys and girls—declared the American system had justified itself not only in the Nation's history but "in the fact that it had been accepted as the model upon which so many later experiments in democratic-republican institutions have been based."

"Impressive as have been the results of our experiment, gratifying as have been the tributes which imitation has paid, we realize that our system is not yet perfect," he continued. "All forms of human organisation must forever undergo the process of change, adaptation, evolution, to fit themselves to the changing needs of a society which can never remain stagnant.

"There is no greater obligation upon the community than that of properly educating its youth, of training its future citizens for the duties which in their time they must assume. The world has always contained a dangerously large proportion of people who have believed that the way of progress was by way of destruction. They are commonly in a minority, but a distressingly active and determined minority. They would begin the reconstruction of human affairs by tearing down everything that has thus far been erected.

"It seems as if well-nigh every generation in modern times is destined to try some of these experiments in reorganisation by the process of utter disorganisation. The eagerness of the extremists, the revolutionists, is unquenchable. The only assurance against their machinations is to be found in the inculcation among the people of sound ideals of government."

Ancient Clock Is Harbinger Of Death

London, (By United Press).—An ancient legend decreed that Henry VIII.'s astronomical clock in Hampton Court Palace, near London, stopped whenever anyone died in the palace. The clock stopped yesterday for the first time in living memory. While the foolishness of the legend was being discussed at the palace today, someone remembered that Miss Jane Cuppage, an aged resident there, had not been seen. She was found in her room, and doctors said she had died the day before.

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AT THE ISIS THURSDAY

Comedie Francaise Aroused

Paris, June 7.—No sooner has theatrical Paris recovered from the furor caused by the production at the Comedie Francaise recently of a post-war drama wherein a bed figured prominently than new scandalous propositions have arisen and are regarded as defaming the house of Moliere. This time it is a bathing costume which has provoked the storm, to such an extent that if the piece, wherein the heroine appears in a skin-tight suit, comes to the stage of France's first theater in August four members of the reading committee will resign.

The troublemaker in this case is one Felix Gandera, whose many successful light comedies achieved more success than conventional morality in their long runs on the boulevard. His last effort, "Nicole and Her Virtue," was submitted to the reading commitee of the Comedie Francaise and accepted by a vote of six to four. Thereupon the four latter gentlemen promptly sent in heir resignations.

Diplomatic negotiations are now under way to settle the matter, but it seems probable "Nicole" won't disport herself, scantily clad, before a cultured audience in the house of Moliere. Resignations in France, especially theatrical resignations, are easily withdrawn. A type of play such as "Nicole" is not so easily withdrawn once the fatal steps of production are taken.

According to Gandera "Nicole" isn't really "a study in the nude," as one irate reader charged. In the second act during a midwinter evening guests arrive a a fancy dress ball as if it were summer. One is a Neapolitan lobster fisherman, another a Venetian lamplighter, a third a carabinier, and last of all a woman of a certain age who, finding ordinary evening dress much too scanty, has chosen to wear a one-piece bathing costume.

"That's all it is," said Gandera. "The dialogue is fairly frisky, but I can see no reason why the committee should choke over the situation. They wanted something new. I think I've given it to them."

But it is a toss-up whether they want this something new associated with the names of Moliere and Racine or with the Folies Bergere and the music halls. The latter is the likeliest.

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Why Are Film Titles Changed?

Original Names More Frequently Suit The Stories

New York, June 15.—It would seem from the many changes in titles of literary works and plays when they emerge as screen efforts that it is almost an obsession with the film producer to launch his picture under a special heading, believed to be better suited for the attraction of movie enthusiasts. Last week there were two instances of changed titles on Broadway and neither of them seemed to us to be an improvement over the originals from which they were adapted.

There was George Arliss in "$20 a Week," which we will grant is a title to interest many persons, but it may also disappoint some with the picture. The story was called "Adopted Fathers" before the film producer took hold of the book, and so far as we are concerned the first name suits the film infinitely better than the new one, seeing that the plot has more to do with the adopted father than with the idea that the old man has bargained with his son to support himself on twenty dollars a week.

"The Reckless Age" is the film name for "Love Insurance," and we would have supposed that with all the adherence to the word "Love" in picture titles the producers would have stuck to this one. The picture name means nothing to the story, while "Love Insurance" actually deals with the plot.

Of course we can see that Sir James Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton" could never have been released under that title in the smaller communities, as there would possibly be a host of persons who would read it quickly and decide that it was a story of set battles told by an old Admiral. But the name given to it was hardly apt, inasmuch as the title under which it went its way throughout the United States and all over the world was "Male and Female." This was another case where the producer bought the plot without bothering about the name of the play, which after all ran for some time in New York and must have been heard of occasionally in the different Main Streets.

METAPHORS SOUGHT

The picture producer seems to adhere to a sort of title similar to the type of sub-titles so often seen in many films, in which maelstrom and whirlpool and other such metaphors are constantly employed. You have "The Salamander," which without a quiver was changed to "The Enemy Sex," and we regret to hear that the play "The Mountebank" will be put on the screen under the name of "The Side-Show of Life." The latter happens to suit the story, and the film producer evidently thought that "Mountebank" would mean nothing to hundreds of thousands of persons throughout the country.

The successful play "Spring Cleaning" has been switched for the movie to "The Fast Set," which is not particularly original and perhaps a title which might turn away almost as many persons as it attracted. There have been numerous pictures dealing with the so-called fast set, wherein swimming pools in country homes are shown and orgies of drinking are pictured, and perhaps quite a steadfast audience is likely to believe that "The Fast Set" is just another film of this variety.

Cecil De Mille's latest production is made from a story called "Dulin, the Lion Cub." What is the name to be as a picture? Well, we know now that it is to be called "Feet of Clay."

"This Side of Paradise" is rather a long title for the theater owner to put out in electric lights, and he may be satisfied in observing that this combination of words has been put into one calculated to appeal to those far and wide—"Manhattan."

"HERE'S HOW" GOES

"Here's How!" has been renamed "The Jazz Parents," possibly because some persons might think that it is a flagrant story opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment. "The Volunteer Organist" perhaps would not call great audiences while the new name, "The Mad Musician," might.

If you had read "Tomorrow's Bread," and thought perhaps that you wished to see it on the screen it would be difficult to find it, as this story is called "The Golden Bed," which we must admit is not a bad title.

"Declasse," is to be filmed, and it is fairly certain that it will not retain its present name. "Debureau," in which Lionel Atwill made such a success, is to be screened, and is to make its bow in the cinema theaters under the title of "The Lover of Camille."

"The Missourian," by Eugene Lyle, was thought as a title to suggest a rather dull narrative, and therefore it was cleverly changed to "Captain Fearless." "Mitzi," the French tale which was bought for Mary Philbin, was changed for two reasons. One was the objection of Mitzi Hajos, and the second that it told nothing. Hence the film men decided upon "The Rose of Paris." Mary Roberts Rinehart's "K" will be known on the screen as "K—the Unknown." "The Inheritors," by I. A. R. Wylie, was thought to conjure up wills and an abundance of moldy atmosphere. So it became "The Gaiety Girl."

Perley Poore Sheehan's "We Are French," which is being made with Charles De Roche and Madge Bellamy, will be sent out out in pictorial form under the appellation of "Love and Glory."

As a rule picture producers revel in alliterative titles, which the stage has practically abandoned, as also have the writers of novels. We must confess that "The Triple Cross for Danger" is not an especially attractive title, nor one fitted to the theater lights. The producer of the picture believes that it would suggest something to do with the Ku Klux Klan, and therefore he has pictured to himself the wonderful effect of "Fighting Fury."

"Innocent" as it is set forth would never do for a film, conveying the idea of a spineless narrative or the verdict at a trial. The film producer racked his brains and the brains of others and finally decided upon "The Night Message," which gives the story a tinge of a melodrama of the mellow sort. "The Thrill Girl" will be seen under the name of "Excitement."

"Relative Values," by Sophie Kerr, is, by stretching somebody's imagination, thought to carry the impression that it has something to do with the Einstein theory of relativity. So it was resolved that it had to have a title which would convey youthful sturdiness, and the accepted title is "Young Ideas."

Another long title is "Souls Which Pass in the Night." It was thought to savor of tombstones and of weird spectres, the idea of which is not especially popular with most motion picture audiences. As a film it has been cleverly called "Behind the Curtain," believed to be just as full of mystery and far more cheerful.

Universal Film Corporation was not enthusiastic about the name "The Drifter," especially with the wild-riding Jack Hoxie. So it is to be released under the title of "The Galloping Ace." For a similar reason it was surmised that "Courtin' Calamity" would not suit those with whom Hoot Gibson finds favor. Therefore the William Dudley Pelly narrative is to be screened under the name of "The Sawdust Trail."

On the other hand a story called "Hazel Kirk" will be known on the screen as "Adrift." "Editha's Burglar," which we would think is quite an attractive appellation for a production, is to be seen as "The Family Secret." "Her Majesty the Queen" would never do for Middle Western audiences, and it has therefore been changed to "The Queen's Story."

There is a play called "The Wer-Wolf," which we believe is now in Chicago. If the rights to this effort are purchased by some film producer it will certainly be changed to something different, and "His Astral Body" would never do, so one may expect to see it under such a name as "Mad Moonlight."

Yet with all the changes of the names of books when they are transferred to the screen, Ibanez's "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" went out under the same name, although some exhibitors and many of the viewers abbreviated it to "The Four Horsemen." So perhaps there is not so much in titles as many of the producers would have us think.

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THEY KNOW MUSIC
THEY PLAY MUSIC THEY SING MUSIC

America Laggard In World Peace

So Declares General Crozier, Delegate To Hague Conference

Washington. — "Although the United States was among the foremost powers in advocating the peaceable settlement of international disputes, we have fallen behind all the others in seizing the opportunities that have been presented since for forwarding this object."

So declared Major Gen. William Crozier, the only living member of the American delegation to the first International Peace Conference, at The Hague, May, 1899, which occurred during the McKinley Administration when Hay was Secretary of State and Alger was Secretary of War.

Tall, slim, erect, dressed in riding clothes, the retired army officer looked not a day over fifty as he talked in his Washington apartment. With outstanding military service, running from quelling Indian warfare on the Western frontier to insurrections in the Far East; as military instructor; as Chief of Ordinance both before and during the World War; as inventor of war machinery; as member of war councils and peace conferences, Gen. Crozier is an authority on the making of both war and peace.

CHURCH TOWERLESS

Asked whether he believed that Christianity was the one thing that had never been tried in putting a stop to war, he stated that he did not think "the cultivation of the spirit of sweet reasonableness' woul have the slightest effect in bringing about the proper pressure.

"The only way, in my opinion," he said, "that international conflicts may be diminished in number in the future is the way by which, and by which alone, it has been done in the past—as between, first, individuals, and then between smaller communities; by the organisation or federation of the warring element. For example, as fighting individuals were brought under police power; and wars between smaller communities, like the former dukedoms of France and the former component parts of Great Britain, were terminated by the union of these elements into the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

"The only thing that will produce the effect with completeness would be a federation of the world. But we are not ready for that. Therefore, the only progress we can make is in doing something as nearly approaching federations as we will stand for."

HOPE IN WOMEN

"What about women?" the writer inquired. "Men have been making war for centuries. Will it be the women who will make peace?"

"I think the influence of the very much interested women will promote progress in the direction of the establishment of international federations such as I refer to," replied the General.

"And politics? How can we keep politics out of the question?"

"Politics is the arrangement under which we run the world. It is necessary in the transactions of state. It is to be hoped that the meaner and partisan features of politics may be progressively lessened in influence. And the most promising way in which this may be brought about is as above—by the enlistment of the general power and interests of the many as against the narrow interests of the few.

"The primary idea of the Czar of Russia in calling the first peace conference was the limitation of armaments. But in respect to that object nothing was accomplished. The last arms conference at Washington secured an agreement between the principal naval powers of the world—England, the United States and Japan—as to the limitation of naval construction, and apparently the agreement is being kept. Which indicates the possibility of a measure of success in this direction; at least at the present time.

CZAR'S MEETING

"As to the failure of the first conference to accomplish anything in the way of limitation of armaments, I should say that one reason was that very few states, and not even our own, had any confidence in the practicability of this feature of the conference's program. Another reason was that the military agents of the Czar of Russia, who were necessarily the ones to formulate specific propositions on the subject for the consideration of the conference, were not really in sympathy with the Czar's ideals.

"To illustrate: One of the first propositions made was that no nation should adopt for its military service any new model of rifle for the armament of its infantry. Now Russia had recently adopted an up to date rifle, and so had the United States. But many of the other nations had not, and the proposition, therefore, confirmed the advantageous position of Russia and a few other States as compared with the rest of the world. Russia's motive and sincerity were necessarily questioned.

"The next proposition referred to field artillery. In this species of armament Russia was not up to date; and, like many other nations, was especially behind the French, who had adopted their famous 75-millimeter gun. The Russian proposition, therefore, was that no nation should adopt for the armament of its artillery service a better model of field piece than the most effective one in existence at that time. Both of these propositions, and practically every proposition on the subject, were voted down.

FRANCE QUITS RACE

"In the course of the discussion on the limitation of armaments, it became very apparent that France no longer was spoiling for a fight. After years of warlike preparation, she had given up the long race with Germany for the recovery of the Provinces lost in the War of 1870, recognising that the German growth in population, especially, had left her no chance of success.

"One proof of this was that France either voted for all the principal propositions for the limitation of armaments, and all other pacific propositions, or else refrained from voting at all. She voted against practically none of them.

"The small powers, whose only chance in war is a resistance of desperation until some great power may come to their help, were all favorable to every pacific proposition. But France, and perhaps Russia, was the only great power in this category.

"The conduct of Germany was very different. She had very little sympathy with any of the pacific propositions. Her military and naval representatives were young and aggressive men. The former, Col. Gros von Swartzhoff, took early occasion to repudiate the idea that Germany was oppressed by the burden of her military armaments, maintaining that on the contrary the standard of living and general well-being of the German people had greatly improved under the practice of their military system, under which the people regarded their service as a patriotic duty which they were glad to perform.

"I think it safe to say that this mental attitude does not now obtain among the German people.

WAR AGREEMENT

"Better luck was had with some of the other subjects dealt with than with the limitation of armaments. For example, the conference concluded the first international convention in the history of the world in regard to the laws of land warfare. No other nation than the United States up to that time had promulgated any set of rules of war for the guidance of even its own forces, and in the discussion our country received full credit for the advanced position taken by it during the Civil War when it issued a set of rules well known to all older officers, under the title of "General Order No. 100," of which the author was Dr. Francis Lieber, father of the late Judge Advocate General Lieber of the United States Army.

"There were two or three quite interesting features of the discussion of this subject. One related to the dropping of bombs from airships, which was prohibited by the first vote taken in the great committee dealing with military affairs. At that time, the only known method for dropping bombs from the air was to attach them to balloons and set them adrift, with a clock-work attachment for dropping them at the expiration of a determined time. This very crude method made it just about as probable that they would fall on something which nobody would wish to injure—such as a church—as that they would do any real military damage to the enemy. But Prof. Langley (Director of the Smithsonian Institution), had just demonstrated experimentally on the Potomac River the possibility of the aeroplane, which gave a different outlook to the matter of dropping bombs from the air. Upon motion of the American military delegate, therefore, the vote was reconsidered in the full conference, and the prohibition was limited to five years.

FAILED TO HALT GAS

"Another interesting subject discussed was the use of asphyxiating gases. It was proposed that the employment of projectiles having for their object the spread of such gases should be prohibited. At that time the main use of such projectiles was contemplated for naval warfare, with the possibility of explosions of the projectiles in the confined spaces of ships. The subject was, therefore, handled in the great committee on naval affairs, where Capt. Mahan, famous writer on naval history, was the American representative. The Captain opposed the proposition on the ground; first, that no one was ready with any asphyxiating gas, and when it should come that nobody could say whether it might not be some benevolent vapor whose effects would be only temporary. Second, that there could be no logical difference between asphyxiating people by gas and sinking a ship with a torpedo, drowning the whole crew, and thus asphyxiating them by water.

"The rest of the delegation backed up Capt. Mahan, and the United States remained not bound by the declaration against the use of these gases which the conference adopted, with little effect, as the late war demonstrated.

"The subject which aroused the most widespread interest among the members of the conference, and probably among the friends everywhere of the movement which it represented, was that of arbitration. All the little powers were intensely interested. I recall vividly the moving speech made by Mr. Bernaert, the chief Belgian delegate, in which he pictured the cruel way in which his country had suffered in the past from wars of its great neighbours, and gave a prophetic view of what has happened to it since.

RACKED BY FRANCE

"France took a very lively interest in drawing up the convention for the peaceful settlement of international disputes. To deal with this branch of the work of the conference she sent as delegates the able statesman and former Prime Minister, Leon Bourgeois, who still is prominent in public life, and his capable lieutenant, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who has more than once visited this country in the interest of international peace.

"These men were very active. Mr. Bourgeois being Chairman of the great committee in which the subject of arbitration was first considered. America also took a great interest in this subject and was well represented by the Chairman of our delegation, Mr. Andrew D. White; by Mr. Seth Low and by the Secretary of the delegation, Mr. F. W. Holls.

"The most acute discussion in connection with the arbitration convention was over a point which since has been practically forgotten, embodied in the then famous Article 27.

"This article provided that in case a serious dispute should threaten to break out between two or more signatory powers, all the others would consider it their duty to remind these that the Court of Arbitration would be open to them. It was adopted as the most significant of the various features of moral pressure which were introduced into the convention, after all the propositions for the voluntary assumption of the obligation to compulsorily arbitrate certain classes of question had been successively voted down.

FEARED BY MAHAN

"When the article made its appearance in the preliminary draft which was drawn by a small committee called the Comite d'Examen, it aroused the apprehension of Capt. Mahan, who foresaw interference by European powers in matters between States on this side of the Atlantic, and he persuaded the other members of the American delegation to his views.

"A very lively discussion ensued, of which a prominent feature was a luncheon given by the American delegates and attended by the principal delegates of the powers, where the article was threshed out at length, but without definite conclusion. Immediately after luncheon Mr. Bourgeois and Baron de Constant approached me, who had not taken a very active part, and made me fully understand that the French delegation would not consent to the elimination of the articles upon any terms. This information I passed on to Capt. Mahan, coupled with my own guess that it would not be impossible to hedge the article about the qualifications, provided the text of it were allowed to remain in the convention.

MONROE DOCTRINE

"The net result was the consent of the conference that the American delegates should write in above their signatures what has been by some interpreted as the first internationally accepted statement of the Monroe Doctrine, to the effect that nothing in the convention should be interpreted as an abandonment by the United States of its traditional policy of non-interference with European political affairs and refusal to tolerate European interference in matters of purely American concern.

"There have been a number of acute disputes between nations since the date of the convention, some of which have led to war. But in none of them has any of the signatory powers to the convention fulfilled the duty which all assumed in article 27—of reminding the disputants that the Court of Arbitration was open to them.

"It is quite evident that in the South African War, the Russo-Japanese War, the Turkish-Italian War, or the Balkan Wars, the reminder would have been of no use in stopping the conflict. And the duty was, therefore, wisely neglected. The convention is still in force and it may be held that the United States, notwithstanding its non-membership in the League of Nations, would have had a duty under it if the Corfu incident had not been peaceably composed.

INTERNATIONAL LAWS

"In its convention upon the laws of land warfare the conference made a distinct contribution to the codification of international law, a subject which has received much prominent mention in recent discussions of the world court; and this service was continued by the second Hague Conference, of 1907, notably in the convention as to the rights and duties of neutrals; but neither conference dared attempt to give any sanction to the laws which it thus codified. Both left the enforcement of the laws, to which all the signatory states were party, to the nations which might be injured by their violation. It was as though the municipal laws against murder should leave the pursuit of the murderer to the family of the victim.

"The third Hague Conference has not yet been held. It was due in 1915, but was omitted for obvious reasons. Perhaps if and when it shall come it may take another step forward and secure an agreement among the nations of the world, including the United States, perhaps, to put some backbone into the international laws which they solemnly signed, by giving them a sanction.

A HOT WEATHER TONIC
Needed by Many.

This is the time of year when many people who have no great reserve of strength, who have thin blood and weak nerves, need a tonic.

Everyone cannot have perfect health, but unless you have an organic disease it is generally possible to improve your physical condition.

When the blood lacks red corpuscles the body is under-nourished, you lose in weight, and as the nerves are starved you suffer from nervousness in one form or another. It is a scientific fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cause the red corpuscles to increase in number, they purify and enrich the blood, and this improvement in the blood after taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is demonstrated by an increased appetite, a healthier brightness in the eyes and glow in the cheeks, a restoration of energy and spirits, and the feeling of renewed strength throughout the whole system.

Of all chemists Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the world-renowned Blood and Nerve Tonic, can also be had post free at $1.50 per bottle, $8.00 for 6 bottles, direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai. FREE: Our booklet "The Blood."

After the Swim—
Dust with Talcum

In the swimming bath: under the shower: in the river or sea. Why do you take the plunge? Just for the refreshment and that's all. Complete this plunge with a talcum dusting afterwards. Our GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM is the perfect talc for summer use. 75 cents per lb. box.

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The Shanghai Pharmacy, Ltd.

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Kofa Aerated Waters

Soda Water	large	$0.75 dozen
" "	splits	$0.50 dozen

Sweet Waters: Kofa Kola, Lemon Sarsaparilla, Orange, Raspberry, Banana, Tonic, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Grenadine — pints $1.00 dozen

Ginger or Ginger Beer-splits $0.60 dozen
Sparkling Table Water-quarts $1.00 dozen

All prices are for delivery in Shanghai. Bottles are charged extra. Orders may be placed through the leading provision dealers. If your dealer cannot supply, please send your orders to our office.

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In the Municipal Gazette S. M. C. Health Report Says:—
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O.I.C. Glasses

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Commencing at 9.15 p.m.
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Pretty Girls, Good Dancers, Attractive Costumes
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The safest summer food.—Nutritious, Easily Digested. Easily Prepared. "Sealed by nature in a germ proof package" "Eggsell," Eggs-sell because they Excel.

Dawes & Coolidge, Grocers, Was Style Of Firm In 1777

Forbears Of Republican Leaders Once Linked In Business

New York, June 19.—One hundred and forty-seven years ago it was Dawes and Coolidge, a grocery firm in Worcester Mass. Today it is Coolidge and Dawes, candidates for the two highest offices in the gift of the people. So it appears that Massachusetts and Illinois are not so very far apart and that the candidates come of the same sturdy stock that has left its name and indelible imprint upon the history of this country.

The Dawes of the firm was the great-great-great-(perhaps another one or two) grandfather of General Charles Gates Dawes, Republican nominee for Vice-President. The Coolidge of the firm was an ancestor of the President of the United States. The grocer Coolidge probably was the grandfather of several generations back of the present head of the nation. One genealogy so indicates, while another places grocer Coolidge on a different branch of the tree from that on which the President originated.

The grocer Dawes was William, referred to usually as "the patriot" who was the companion of Paul Revere, made famous by Longfellow's poem.

LONGFELLOW'S LETTER

Concerning this poem it has been printed that Mr. Longfellow wrote to an acquaintance who sent him a little antiquarian volume correcting some of the imaginative statements in Paul Revere's ride:

"Please accept my thanks for your beautiful book, William Dawes and his ride with Paul Revere. I have read it with great interest and pleasure. I am afraid you have convicted me of grave historic crimes and misdemeanors, but I shall not appeal."

This little volume referred to is an essay by Henry W. Holland, read before the New England Historic Genealogical Society on June 7, 1878, to which is attached a genealogy of the Dawes family. It was in that genealogy the fact was discovered that Dawes and Coolidge were in the grocery business.

William Dawes was born October 2, 1719. The Daweses, for five generations up to that time were builders and masons, but this William had a clubbed foot and could not follow the trade, so he became a goldsmith. In 1742 he married Lydie, daughter of Nicholas Boone, a bookseller of Boston, who, one authority, asserts, published the first newspaper in America. Nine children were born of this marriage of which William, "the patriot," was the second, born April 6, 1745. The third child was a girl, named Lydia, who was born February 10, 1747. She was married to John Coolidge on January 5, 1772.

AT BOSTON TEA PARTY

It was with his brother-in-law, John Coolidge, that William Dawes, "the patriot," went into the grocery business John Coolidge seemed to go right along with the Daweses at that time. After William Dawes, father of "the patriot," married a second time, a number of pieces of real estate in Boston were sold by the heirs of the first wife.

The elder William Dawes sympathised strongly with the colonies and one writer says that "his apprentices were among the party who threw the tea overboard in the Boston Harbor."

The elder William Dawes was a strictly religious man, according to the light of his day, and is said to not have allowed his children to laugh or look out of the window on the Sabbath. Also one history goes:

"Not only was the food for Sunday prepared on Saturday, that the day might be one of rest for all members of the household, but the shoes and garments were brushed and prepared beforehand."

Government Costly In America

Washington, June 15.—Senator Overman as ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations, has compiled figures showing the number of Federal Government employes for the years 1915 and 1923.

His conclusions are that the number of employees increased 108,051 from 1915 to 1923, adding to the cost of the Government $194,491,800.

The total amount of appropriations for 1925 over 1915, less the Post Office appropriations and not including the expenses for the United States Shipping Board, or the deficiency appropriations, was $2,223,730,886.50.

"After deducting the war expenses, which include the sinking fund, interest on public debt and public debt redemptions and which amount to $1,372,277,977," Senator Overman said, "the figures show an increase for 1925 over 1915 of $951,462,909.50. This does not include the second Deficiency Bill, amounting to $158,000,000.

"This shows a total increase of the appropriations for 1925 over 1915 of $1,109,462,909.50."

War Injuries Boost Weight; Asks Pension

Ottawa, June 18.—Claiming that injuries suffered in the World War had resulted in his gaining so much weight that he cannot work for a living, John Wilfred Calhoun, of Toronto, appealed to the Government for a pension.

Calhoun asserted that he weighed 192 pounds when he was discharged from the Canadian army in 1917. Soon afterwards he began gaining weight and now weighs 440 pounds. He said he also had grown seven inches in height.

He attributed his growth to a wound in his head.

Medical treatment and Turkish baths had failed to stop his growth, and as the least exertion tires him, he cannot work, Calhoun declared.

Bruges And The Belfry At The Historic Halles

BY CLAIRE SHERIDAN

Bruges, Belgium.—From Zeebrugge to Bruges by canal the distance is about one hour's fast steaming. At Zeebrugge one still sees the remains of the three British destroyers sunk at the mouth of the canal during the battle, to block the passage and prevent German craft from reinforcing. These destroyers have been towed to one side and their metal skeletons tell of a past that seems already remote. Bruges is one of the exquisite old Flemish towns, as picturesque, as Old World and as apathetic in its way as Pisa is in Italy.

Henry James said he would like to live his old age in Pisa; he might have said it about Bruges. In May, however, Bruges is rudely awakened by what is known as the Mayfair. In fact, the whole of the "Grand Place," with its quadrangle of dignified old buildings, is turned into a gaudy, noisy, musical merry-go-round. It has traveling theaters that suggest by their outward appearance all that is implied by Pagaliacci. Here one imagines there may be also the cabinet of some "Dr. Caligari"—there are so many little tents with crimson curtains that claim to hide a mysterious clairvoyante.

402 STEPS TO BELFRY

We leave this picturesque hubbub and decide to climb the Belfry of the "Halles." The Belfry, which seems to have been added to in height by every successive generation, is finally reached at the top of 402 steps. It is 80 meters high, an endless climb, and as one looks down upon the redroofed town one sees the country for miles and miles beyond, to a horizon which seems limitless and ends in mist, the way every horizon looks in every country.

"Beautiful," people say of it, but in reality it is like an aviation map. Beautiful, however, and weird and wonderful it was up in the Belfry among the forty-seven bells when the hour chimed. The chimes play tunes, and every quarter they play a part of one. The Belfry tower (which isn't straight anyway) rocked with the vibration of the tune.

Immediately underneath a cobbler had his workshop among the clock machinery. His business was to wind the clock every hour. This winding was done by means of a handle which turned a great wheel. The cobbler had to be in the belfry from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m. and for this he received 2 francs (Belgian) a day.

In between winding the clock he cobbled and thereby earned whatever extra he could for his wife and four children. He looked tuberculous and was rather incoherent. He had lived this lonely life among the bells two years. No wonder he looked as if he had seen ghosts.

VISITS CATHEDRAL

Does everybody know about Bruges? I frankly never know about any place or even where it is until I've been there. I took the children to the Cathedral of Notre Dame, one has to see cathedrals even if it bores the children. It is a sort of tradition that I still submit to (only because the children are with me). Hardly are we inside than a bent gray-haired old sexton comes toward us. He has a low voice and a rhythmic manner of speech.

He talks of the Cathedral and of the things in it as if they were all his (and of course they are, and mine, and yours too); he loves them, and he talks of "his" Holy Mother. It is a picture by Isenbrandt 1530, quite exquisite.

"You see," he says, "she is courageous—she meditates on the past (the meditations are painted all round her), but there are no tears. She is a lovely Lady, and a Holy Mother—there are lots of Italian pictures of very lovely ladies, but not always Holy Mothers. . . ."

A MICHAEL ANGELO

The sexton loves this meditative sad half young, black draped Holy Mother—and then he touches my arm respectfully: "You have seen the Michael Ange?" What does he mean? A Michael Angelo—a real Michael Angelo at Bruges? He leads me to a side altar. There she is, in marble with the Holy Child. An immortal imperishable work, reproduced so often that it has grown familiar, so familair that one thinks one has seen it before.

"A copy"—I say. The sexton denies it is a copy. Still I cannot believe it. The sexton leads us up the altar steps. "Look" he says, "such a lovely baby—such a lovely baby hand. Only a great master could carve such a baby."

"A very good copy," I admit.

"No, no, not a copy," protests the sexton.

I consult my guidebook. It is the original work of Michael Angelo, brought to Bruges in 1509 by a rich burgher of the town on his return from Florence, and there is the burgher's tablet on the floor before the altar. He is buried at his Lady's feet.

TOMB OF MARY

I linger and I return—I look back, the children drag me away; they wish to see the tomb of Mary of Burgundy—they have read about her in history. She was thrown from her horse out hunting and killed at the age of twenty-three. Her tomb is a perfect representation of the fifteenth century Gothic art.

The children are interested, but my mind goes back to the genuine Angelo—nor am I interested in the Van Dyck of the Crucifixion, it doesn't seem to matter at all in comparison. But, how nearly I might have left Bruges and never have known about Michael Angelo's Madonna.

As we leave the church the sexton asks me shyly: "Are you the mother of these children?"

"I am."

"You have a beautiful soul," he replies simply.

"Thank you," I say, "and so have you."

TRIAL BY NEWSPAPER

"The administration of justice in this country, is sorely in need of improvement. Is the press aiding as it should in effecting this reform? We are a newspaper reading people. The publication of the names of witnesses entering the grand jury room, with conjectures as to their statements, makes a serious inroad upon the confidential character of the accusing body under our system of criminal procedure. I believe that I am not too sweeping in saying that the only important department which the newspapers do not equip with persons having special knowledge is that dealing with court trials and judicial decisions."—Henry W. Taft.

ENLIGHTENED PROGRESS

"Enlightened progress is at once the absolute safeguard against Bolshevism and wild excursions into the field of extreme and vague theories. Enlightened progress is the indispensable conservator of human liberty and organised society."—Wm. G. McAdoo.

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Invaluable for LAUNDRY and Domestic Purposes.

Allays the irritation caused by Mosquito or other insect Bites.

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When you go out for a good time you naturally expect to enjoy yourself and you will not be disappointed if you give us a call. A good nights dancing with entertainers second to none, coupled with the best of good things to eat and you will be satisfied. The best of Sandwiches—Special "Facilities for after Theatre Goers."

Remember!

For your car call up No. 1 East, West or North, and it will bring you to out very door. Tramcar No. 1 will bring you to the same Place.

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We also have in stock a large assortment of

Cut Glass, Crystal Beads and Silver Ware.

You are cordially invited to come and inspect this new assortment

Now on Display, also

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That so many of our clients were disappointed when they found some of our motor supplies sold out last week

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KLAXON HORNS: Electric Tls. 7.00

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HIGH PRESSURE TYRE PUMPS. Fits in Tool Box. Tls. 2.00

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TAIL LAMP BULBS All Sizes Tls. 0.20

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MOHAIR DRESSING For Hoods Tls. 0.15

DRIVING GLOVES Good Quality Tls. 0.50

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WIRE SPOKES AND NIPPLES For Wire Wheels Tls. 0.10

SPARE TYRE STRAPS Excellent Quality Tls. 0.15

TYRES FOR BUICK From Tls. 12.00

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SAFETY DOOR LATCH Prevents thefts from closed Cars Per Pair Tls. 3.00

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TYRES FOR CHANDLER From Tls. 12.00

TYRES FOR HUDSON Tls. 12.00

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935 by 150 Tls. 20.00

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Call us up to day to put you on our schedule of pure ice users

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Containers, hose and all utensils used are steam sterilized before and after using.

Each container has a lid which overlaps about three inches which prevents any impurities finding their way into the product while in the process of manufacture.

Staff examined daily by a foreigner prior to commencement of work. The factory is under foreign supervision DAY and NIGHT. Our aim and ambition is to supply Shanghai with PURE ICE, CORRECT WEIGHT, and SERVICE.

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The China Press

大陸報 大陸報

LACTOGEN FOR YOUR BABY
The NATURAL-MILK Food

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1924

Business and Official Notices

No. 3279.

SILVER LOAN 1924.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES FOR Tls. 1,250,000 AT Tls. 97½ PER CENT.

Rate of Interest 6 percent per annum.

Under the authority of Resolution V, passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 16, 1924, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the Silver Loan of 1924.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 6 percent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

The debentures will be issued at Tls. 97½ percent, and will be redeemed at par under the operation of a Sinking Fund on December 31, 1934, but may be redeemed by the Council in whole or in part on December 31, 1924, or on any subsequent date, subject to three Council giving six calendar months' notice in the Municipal Gazette and the public press of Shanghai.

In the event of any partial redemption of the loan, the numbers of debentures to be redeemed will be decided by drawing.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 5,000, Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, Administration Building, Hankow Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
J. M. McKEE,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, July 18, 1924.

T F 341

Municipal Notification

No. 3282

Houses of Public Entertainment.

Closing Hour.

Notice is hereby given that the following amended regulations governing the closing hour of houses of public entertainment will be enforced on and after this date:—

REGULATIONS

I.—The legal closing hour of public establishments, such as Bars, Cafes, Hotels, Dancing Halls, will be fixed at 2 a.m.

II.—Public Establishments will be divided into two classes (first and second class).

III.—Public establishments will be authorised to remain open every Saturday until 3 a.m. conditional upon payment of a monthly fee, of Tls. 300 for first class establishments, and Tls. 150 for second class establishments.

IV.—On special occasions, such as the anniversary of Armistice Day, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, and the eves of certain national holidays, public establishments may be permitted to remain open the whole night without fee, upon application to the Secretary of Council.

V.—On the hour of closing, public establishments must be immediately vacated by their patrons.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, July 26, 1924.

69392 J 20

Furnished Apartments To Let

Central district, three rooms, opening on wide verandah, facing south. Cool and comfortable. Also room and bath available. Suitable for business women or bachelors. 25 Wangpoo Road, opposite American Consulate. Open twelve to six. 69399 J 27

Announcement

Notice is hereby given that

The Continental Woodworking & Painting Co., Ltd.

will from 28th inst. remove from

136 Szechuen Road

to

9 Hankow Road

69337

Central Building

Comfort
Economy

Furnished rooms in the heart of the town, free of taxes, light and water, at Tls. 40 to 55?

Board at $50 supplied by the dining room.

Privacy
Centrality

Central Building
18 Nanking Road

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Settlement of Yokohama Pre-Earthquake Accounts Outstanding at 1st September, 1923.

All parties having claims against this Corporation in connection with pre-earthquake accounts should forward full particulars and proofs to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Kobe, to be received there not later than 30th September, 1924, after which date no further claims will be admitted.

A. B. LOWSON,
Ag. Manager.

69366 J 31

Announcement

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. the Java-China-Japan Lyn will open a Branch Office at Shanghai on the 1st August, 1924. The Office will be situated in

THE BRUNNER MOND BUILDING
41 Szechuen Road

Telephones: C. 8755, 8756 & 8757

It has been mutually arranged that Messrs. The Holland-China Trading Company will cease to act as Agents from that date.

J. NIEUWENHUYS.
Manager.

Announcement

HOLLAND, EAST Asia Line

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. the Java-China-Japan Lyn who will open a Branch Office at Shanghai on the 1st August, 1924 have been appointed local Agents and will therefore act both as General Agents in the Far East and as Agents at Shanghai.

The Office of Messrs. The Java-China-Japan Lyn will be situated in

THE BRUNNER MOND BUILDING
41 Szechuen Road

Telephone: C. 8755, 8756 and 8757

It has been mutually arranged that Messrs. The Holland China Trading Company will cease to act as Agents from that date.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
General Agents.

69409

Announcement

Notice is hereby given that

The Continental Corporation of China

will from 28th inst. remove from

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to

9 Hankow Road

69340

We have the best Russian food prepared by

OUD ALOFF

the first cook in the Far East, and still our prices are more than reasonable.

KAZBEK
434 rue Auguste Boppe.
West 4980.

69351 B

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of GALEN CLAPP BLETHEN, *Deceased.* : Cause No. 2445 : Estate No. 577 : NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Galen Clapp Blethen, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before January 13, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Wm. S. FLEMING,
Executor,
16, Jinkee Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, July 13, 1924. 69142

Notice

Consumers are hereby informed that supply of electricity may be interrupted during the day between 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. on account of work on the distribution mains during the week July 28th inst. to August 3rd prox in the following districts viz:

Avenue Joffre between Avenue Haig and No. 530,

Avenue Joffre between Avenue Haig and Route Andre Cohen,

Route Ferguson, Route Dupleix, Route Prosper Paris, Route Magnigny,

Rue Millot, Route Winling, Route Grouchy, Route Mayen, Route Pottier,

Route Tenant de la Tour, Route de Say Zoong between Avenue Joffre and Route Grouchy,

Route De Boissezon, Route Dufour, Route Francis Garnier,

Route Henri Riviere, Avenue Petain. 69410 J 27

Dr. Med. B. Paukstat begs to announce that Dr. Med. J. N. Kruse, general practitioner and specialist in eye diseases has joined his practice.

Dr. Med. J. N. Kruse, practicing general medicine and eye diseases. Office: 41 Kiangse Road, corner Nanking Road. Consulting Hours: 11-1 and 3-4, except Sundays. Tel. C. 1804. Private Res. 64 Avenue du Roi Albert. Tel. W. 576. 69411

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SPECIAL DAILY FEATURE

FINANCIAL AND TRADE ARTICLE

BLACK TEA IS SELLING AT A LOSS IN CHINA

Profits Made On Small Crop Of Select Keemuns

COMPETITORS WIN

World-Wide Advertising Campaign Is Needed By Local Product

A prominent Chinese tea merchant stated yesterday that 70,000 half-chests of high grade Keemun tea had been sold at a profit but that apparently one-half million packages of other grades of black tea would be sold at a loss. While the demand for Chinese black tea is weak, India and Ceylon teas are very firm in both the American and European markets.

The Chinese black tea is selling for approximately half of the price of India and Ceylon teas, and this is rather discouraging to the Chinese producers. The green tea market is in better condition, however, and it is believed that about one-half million half chests of this tea will be sold at a fair profit. The European demand for green tea is fairly strong at the present time.

"In all about one million packages of black and green tea will be placed on the market in China this season," the Chinese merchant declared. "If there should happen to be a justifiable demand, two or three million packages could be produced, but as it stands now, there will be no encouragement to pick more than one million half chests.

ADVERTISING NEEDED

"Our Chinese producers are slow to learn from experience. The India and Ceylon tea men have spent one million gold dollars in advertising their product in Europe and America while not one cent has been spent in advertising China teas. Tea drinking is increasing in all parts of the world, and at the same time the amount of China tea sold is decreasing. That shows there is something radically wrong with our methods. We need a world-wide advertising campaign for China tea. The teas of our country are just as good as those of India or Ceylon, and we need to impress that fact upon the world.

"Some of us have been trying to induce our associates to enter into some large plans for exploiting China tea, but not much support to these suggestions has been forthcoming. But we must change our methods, or China tea will disappear from the markets of the world, and that would be too bad in view of the excellent quality of the product and its historic background.

"While we are beginning to sell some tea in Russia, and regain part of our former trade with that country, we are not going after business there as some other countries are doing."

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA

The merchant pointed out that the Russians are trying to control their tea market. A special conference was held recently to fix the prices of tea in Russia and the Customs and excise levies. One project contemplates the establishment of a tea monopoly, in connection with which there is a proposal to decree a general prohibition against importing tea from abroad and weighing and packing it in the Republic by private firms and persons; or even other Government establishments or co-operative associations, excepting always the Tea Authority, the Centrosoyus, and the People's Land Committee of Georgia.

A point under special consideration by the Russians is the reduction of warehouse and other charges, and the fixing of a suitable series, with corresponding prices, for black leaf tea.

Further, in order to protect the large masses of consumers in town and country against arbitrary prices that might be charged in the retail business, fixed retail prices must be printed on labels with a notification that, to sell the tea above the said price will be followed by legal proceedings. On this point the penalties involved are now being arranged. A profit of not over 3 percent is suggested for the wholesaler and not to exceed 20 percent for the retailer.

Commercial News

Our London Business Letter

Money Cheaper In America Than It Is In England; Highest British Imports For Three Years; "Chartered" Pays Its First Dividend; Trouble With Mexico

(By Our Own Correspondent)

London, June 21.—Considering the social attractions of Ascot and a spell of glorious weather, it is not surprising that business on the London Stock Exchange is reduced to small proportions. There has, however, been a distinct improvement in the tone of stock markets during the past week, due, in a very large measure, to the continued ease in money, which has been emphasised by the recent reduction in the rediscount rate of the Federal District Bank of New York from 4 percent to 3½ percent. It is expected that a further fall to 3 percent will take place in the near future. By this latest fall, an exceptional position has arisen inasmuch as American money rates are now below those of London. After some "wildness," the leading Continental currencies have settled down somewhat, but business is fairly active. Making a comparison with last week, French francs have improved slightly in value, the figure now being approximately 80 to the £. Regarding sterling in the United States, which now stands at 4.32 dollars to the £, the general opinion is that lower rates may possibly be expected later in the year. The idea is based on the argument that there is not really much in sight to make for any continued strength.

GENERAL ELECTIONS

Following the succession of general elections in so many of the chief countries of the world, and which have, to so unusual an extent, created interest in financial circles here in foreign internal politics, we have now two Presidential elections. The election of M. Doumergue still leaves the French political situation in a somewhat strained position, and until the policy of the new Government, both as regards the European problem and the question of French taxation and the balancing of the Budget, is definitely disclosed, the franc is likely to continue very uncertain. Meanwhile the stage is being prepared for the Presidential contest in the United States. President Coolidge has received, as generally expected, the almost unanimous nomination of the Republican Covention, and his re-election, barring a third candidature would seem certain. The Republican platform declares against any cancellation of foreign debts, but approves the World Court in order to indicate that the party, although firmly opposed to America joining in the League of Nations, is not a party of isolation. Whatever the result of America's Presidential contest, the more active participation of that country in the settlement of Europe's problem is assured.

BRITISH ROPES

This week has seen a number of important new capital issues made, and, in each case, they have been favorably received. Two of these have been of particular interest. The first, that of British Ropes, Limited, is a combination of seven manufacturers of wire and hemp rope and binder twine. All the firms are of very old standing, and two were founded more than a century ago. Four other businesses, also, were taken over. Amalgamated under one management and control, they will form a strong combination, controlling 30 percent of the total British output of wire rope, the principal product. The capital of the company is £2,000,000, of which £800,000 is in six and a-half percent cumulative preference shares. These were offered to the public at par. The net tangible assets of the combined companies amount to £1,721,200.

The other—United Dairies—was an issue of 250,000 6 percent non-cumulative £1 preference at par and 150,000 ordinary £1 shares at 32s. each. This company was formed in 1915 and owns or controls some 600 shops. The new capital is required particularly for equipment of milk-bottling plants. The growth of the business has been continuous and in the last five years the net profits have risen by practically 50 percent.

MEXICO AND RECOGNITION

There is still a steady demand for gilt-edged securities but not much of interest has transpired in the foreign bond market. In view of the strained position which has arisen between this country and Mexico regarding our diplomatic agent, Mr. H. A. C. Cummins, it is of interest to recall the remarks of Mr. Vincent W. Yorke, Chairman of the Mexican Railway Company, at the annual meeting the other day. "The relations between the two countries," he said, "have always been in the past of a most cordial nature, and it is a matter of the greatest regret and surprise to Mexicans that we alone of the great nations have not recognised them. I have had, within the last two years, a great number of conversations on the subject with Mexicans—not only members of the Government and politicians, but many private persons—and I have found them all obsessed with one idea as to the reason of the present unsatisfactory situation. They take a more personal view of most questions than we should do, and they attribute the estrangement of the Governments of the two countries entirely to the personality of Mr. Cummins and the anomalous position in which he has been placed.

GOVERNMENT'S OPPORTUNITY

"Putting, however, personal questions entirely on one side," he added, "is there not every reason that the present lamentable state of the relations between the two countries, which is most detrimental to the interests of this company, shall be terminated? Russia, who, so far as I know, has not admitted any liability for her debts, has been recognised by our Government. Mexico, who has not only admitted liability for her debts, but paid over very large sums in satisfaction of her debts, has not been recognised. We have now a Labor Government, and it would be natural to suppose that they would be in full sympathy with the present Mexican Government, who have done more to satisfy the aspirations of Labor in the last four years than our successive Governments have done in the last 100 years—far more, indeed, than employers of labor in Mexico like ourselves can contemplate with equanimity.

EASILY SETTLED

"And what, really, are the questions outstanding between the two countries? I think that I know a good deal about all of them, and I believe that every one of them could be settled to the satisfaction of all interested by two persons with good will on each side sitting at a table in ten days. I sincerely hope, therefore, that the words used by our Prime Minister in the House of Commons the other night, 'By regularising our relations, we should be in a very much better position than we now are to look after our rights', may be carried promptly into effect".

THAT HUNGARIAN LOAN

After having been talked about for many weeks past, it is now understood that the issue of the Hungarian international loan of reconstruction, under the auspices of the League of Nations, will take place very shortly. As was reported from Geneva, the full amount of 250,000,000 gold crowns, authorised by the League, has been underwritten, the greater part of it in London. The only substantial obstacle in the course of the negotiations was that it was impossible to come to terms with New York. However, notwithstanding this, the full amount, is secured, as the London banking group has underwritten a larger amount than was originally projected, and the rest has been placed in other European centres. The loan will be secured by pledged revenue which has already been put under the control of the Commissioner-General appointed by the League of Nations.

MAY'S RECORD IMPORTS

According to the Board of Trade returns for the month of May, British imports amounted to no less than £122,086,599, the highest monthly total recorded since 1921. For the preceding month the figure was £86,165,549, an increase of £35,921,050. On the other hand, British exports were valued at £70,260,882, or £7,393,956 higher than in April, but there was a decrease of £1,293,982 when compared with the corresponding month last year. An analysis of the returns shows there was an increase of more than £4,500,000 in cotton imports and of over £4,750,000 in grain and flour imported. The decrease in exports compared with last year was mainly accounted for by a drop of nearly £4,000,000 in the value of the coal exported.

The total of coal exported was 5,479,875 tons, of the value of £6,678,328, as against 7,684,405 tons, of the value of £10,588,417, in May, 1923. Of the total exported last month, 1,347,654 tons went to France, 692,155 tons to Germany, 485,825 tons to Italy, 346,451 tons to the Netherlands, 312,574 tons to Sweden 252,518 tons to Denmark and 236,411 tons to Belgium.

EXPORT BUSINESS CHECKED

Although trading in the iron and steel markets has been quiet since the Witsun holidays, there are signs of a moderate revival of activity and the attendance at the weekly meeting of the London Iron and Steel Exchange was above the average. Many of the large English steel works are preparing for the half-yearly stock-taking, and this has, to some extent, checked the development of business. The pig iron market is featureless and the prevailing financial chaos on the Continent has practically killed the export business to Central Europe which, only a short time ago, bid fair to develop into a substantial trade. The movements of the franc exchange have also cheapened Continental iron imports into this country, although the price is still too high to attract many British consumers.

Trading in semi-finished material has been active and Continental works have taken orders during the past week or two totalling several thousands of tons. In this department the British producers are experiencing keen competition but this week the Continent has not pressed sales to the same extent as before the holidays. The demand for finished steel materials continues poor, except in the case of sheets for which there has been an exceptionally good export demand, particularly from Japan. In finished steel Continental competition has been spasmodic and at times prices have fluctuated widely within a few hours. The British production of iron and steel remained almost stationary in May at 651,000 tons of pig iron and 810,000 tons of steel, but three blast furnaces were put out of commission during the month.

THOS. COOK AND SON

Thos. Cook and Son, Ltd., the well-known tourist and shipping agents, has been registered as a private company with a nominal capital of £1,000,000 in £1 shares. The objects are: To acquire the undertaking and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the business of tourist and shipping agents and the like carried on at Ludgate-circus, E. C., and branches throughout the world as "Thos. Cook and Son". The Governing directors are: F. H. Cook and E. E. Cook, who may retain office while holding £100,000 ordinary shares between them. The registered office is at Ludgate Circus.

Thos. Cook and Son (Bankers) Ltd., has also been registered as a private company with a nominal capital of £200,000 in £1 shares. The objects are: To acquire the business of bankers carried on at Ludgate Circus, E. C., and branches throughout the world as "Thos. Cook and Son," and to carry on as principals and agents the business of a bank of deposits and issue, &c. The registered office is also at Ludgate Circus, E. C.

SMUTS DEFEATED

The general run of South Africans have developed heaviness on the defeat of General Smuts' Party at the South African General Elections. This, however, is only thought to be temporary, for, as one leading jobber remarked, 'It looks as though our public will take all the shares that Johannesburg wants to sell." The Rand appears likely to have a record year, and its prosperity is far more important to the share market than are the vicissitudes of politics. There may be, from time to time, excursions and alarums as to the policy of the new Government in South Africa, but in the long run dividends will tell.

AFTER 55 YEARS

One of the outstanding features among South Africans this week has been the activity in the shares of the British South Africa Company, the reason being that, after 35 long years, the British South Africa (commonly known as the "Chartered") Company has declared for the period ended September 30 last, a maiden distribution of 6d. per share, free of tax. The Company was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1889, and had, up to quite recently, a capital of £9,000,000 in £1 shares, of which 8,937,533 shares were issued and fully paid. It was only at the beginning of last month that the shares were marked ex the 5s. return of capital, which was paid out of the £3,750,000 received from the Government when the company relinquished on October 1 last its administration of Southern Rhodesia. The present announcement of 6d. per share, free of tax, is equal to 3 1/3 percent and represents a total cash distribution of £223,438. As to the manner in which this sum has been obtained, the amount received from mining royalties and the proceeds of land sales, it is impossible to comment until the appearance of the report, which is expected very shortly.

Piece Goods Market

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., state in their market report dated July 25:

Buyers from different outlets have shown a little more active interest in trade this week than for some time past, Szechuen in particular having taken in all about 1,000 packages of dyed and bleached goods, and being still apparently unsatisfied. The Yangtsze merchants have also been nibbling, but have not placed any noticeable volume of business as yet owing to their prices being generally very much on the low side, but it is nevertheless a welcome sign that they are enquiring on an increasing scale.

The auctions have firmed up all round under the improved demand, and speculative buyers have been stimulated by the very substantial advance in the price of American cotton as telegraphed from New York, which has dissipated all hopes of lower cloth prices for the present, and which makes goods now in stock here look very cheap compared with replacing costs.

Grey Shirtings Generally.—A few small sales are reported for the river ports but prices show little change with the exception of certain of the heavier qualities which ruled firm at the auctions. Details of private sales are as follows:—10 lbs. Rabbit and Moon Tls. 8.45, Eight Boys and Fireworks Tls. 8.15, Red Cock Tls. 7.40 and 12 lbs. Red Cock and Soldier D.D.D. Tls. 10.30.

White Shirtings.—We have to record a slight advance in prices, but the volume of business transacted has been small. We hear of the following sales:—Mountain Flower No. 1 Tls. 10.45, Nine Blue Horses Tls. 10.35, Monkey Heaven Tls. 9.40, Cash Tls. 9.90, Nine Gold Tai Tls. 10.25, Large Red Dog Tls. 11.00, and (64 Reeds) Fireworks Tls. 6.50.

Local Sheetings.—Market dull with sellers holding out for higher prices.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—We have little change to record during the week under review and business has been confined to small orders for immediate requirements.

Cotton.—The recent downward tendency in prices for local grades has been checked by the sharp advance in the New York quotations and prices are very firm though the demand is light. We quote Shensi at Tls. 45.50/47.00 and Tientsin at Tls. 44.00/44.50.

Yesterday's market in New York was telegraphed at G. cts. 34.75 for "spot," this being an advance of 230 points on the week.

Yarn.—A little more business has been done but trade cannot be described as otherwise than very dull with prices showing no tendency to follow the advance in cotton.

Sales brought to our notice are:

No. 12's—100 Bales Teenkwan at Tls. 170.00.

No. 16's—1,500 Bales Watermoon at Tls. 176.00.

No. 20's—1,500 Bales Watermoon at Tls. 186.00 and 200 Bales Globe at Tls. 177.50.

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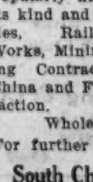
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Yesterday's Closing Quotations

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. & S. Banks....	H.$1,180 B.
Chartered	£19¾ B.
Russio-Asiatic	Nom
Mercantile Bk. A-B	£29¼ B.
Mercantile Bank C.	£12¼ B.
P. & O. Banking..	£12½
Bank of East Asia	H.$95 B.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$675
North China	Tls. 138
Union of Canton..	H.$225 B.
Yangtsze	H.$28¾
Far Eastern Ins...	Tls. 22
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$150 B.
Hongkong Fire ..	H.$575 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def....	H.$110 B.
Indo-China Perf...	H.$38 B.
"Shell"	80/—
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 85
S'hai Tug Pref....	Tls. 51¼
H.C.&M.S.B.Co. Ld.	H.$37½ S.
Star Ferry	H.$97 S.
Douglas S.S. Co...	H.$57 S.
Union Waterboat..	H.$16½ S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 21 B.
Oriental Cons. ...	12/6
Raub	H.$5 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ..	H.$150 B.
Shanghai Dock ..	Tls. 100
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 6½
„ Pref....	Tls. 5¼
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf..	Tls. 198½
Hongkong Wharf.	H.$197½
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref..	Tls. 50
A.-French Land...	Tls. 119 B.
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 115½ B.
Hongkong Lands..	H.$114 B.
Humphreys Estate.	H.$24 S.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 50
H. & S. Hotel old.	H.$17½ B.
H. & S. Hotel new	H.$17 B.
Prince Building Co.	H.$150 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (pref)	Tls. 11
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 108
Laou-kung-mow..	Tls. 8
Oriental	Tls. 3½ B.
S'hai Cotton Old..	Tls. 57½
S'hai Cotton New..	Tls. 31 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H.$270 B.
Green Island New	H.$6¼ B.
Green Island Old..	H.$22¼ S.
Langkats (Comb.)	Tls. 17 B.
Langkats (Single)	Tls. 6½ B.
Loans	Tls. 5
Explorations	Tls. 9
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 106
Stores	
Hall and Holts...	$5½
Llewelyn.....	Tls. 35
Lane Crawford....	Tls. 97
Moutrie.....	$55 B.
Watson.....	H.$28
Weeks.....	$6
Rubbers (local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 4¾ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.10
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 5.05 B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 2.20
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 21
Batu Anam 1918.	Tls. 0.70
Bute.....	Tls. 0.50
Bukit Toh Alang.	Tls. 0.85 B.
Chemor United....	Tls. 0.75 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 4½
Cheng.....	Tls. 1
Consolidated.....	Tls. 1.85 B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 1¼
Gula Kalumpong..	Tls. 8½
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 8 B.
Kali Glideks.....	Tls 5½ B.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 9.40
Karan.....	Tls. 3½ B.
Kedah.....	Tls. 0.85
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 0.50 B.
Kroewoek Java...	Tls. 9. B.
Padang.....	Tls. 3½ B.
Pengkahlan Durian	Tls. 1.05
Permata.....	Tls. 1½ B.
Repah.....	Tls. 0.65
Samagagas.....	Tls. 0.45
Seekees.....	Tls. 0.85
Semambu.....	Tls. 0.85 B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 0.75
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay...	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref..	Tls. 9
Shanghai Pahang.	Tls. 0.75
Sungala.....	Tls. 0.60 B.
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 6½ B.
Sua Mangis.....	Tls. 1½ B.
S'hai Seramban ...	Tls. 0.30
Taiping.....	Tls. 0.50
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 0.55
Tebong.....	Tls. 0.82½ B.
Ziangbes	Tls. 2.20 B.
Miscellaneous	
C.I.&E.Lumber....	Tls. 325
Gulty Dairy.....	Tls. 11 B.
Shanghai Trams..	Tls. 17
Shanghai Gas....	Tls. 42½
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 50 B.
S'hai Mercury....	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephones..	Tls. 74½ B.
S'hai Waterwork..	Tls. 152½ B.
China Prov. Old..	H.$15¾ B
China Prov. New..	H.$5 S.
H'kong Electrics..	H.$37¼ B.
H'kong Tramways	H.$42¾ B.
Dairy Farm.....	H.$27 S.
H'kong Ropes. Old	H.$20
H'kong Ropes. New	H.$7
China Lights Old..	H.$15¾ B.
China Lights New	H.$9½ B.
Peak T'ways Old.	H.$18¾ B.
Peak T'ways New	H.$4½ B.

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

Money Exchange

Shanghai, July 26, 1924

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for

$1 at 3/3⅛ = Tls. 6.07 at 7050 $8.61

G.$100 at 72½ = Tls. 137.93 7050 = $195.64

Ch. Dollars market rate 70.7625
Native Interest 12
Copper Cash 273,500
Shanghai Gold Bar 277.20
Bar Silver 34⅝
Bank rate of Discount 4%
Paris on London 85.85
New York on London 439⅝
London:
Telegraphic Transfer .. 3/3½
Demand 3/3⅝
New York:
Telegraphic Transfer 72¼
Demand 72½

American-Oriental Bank

Closing Rates

Selling Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00 = S'hai $196.05
Stg. 1.0.0 = S'hai $8.63
Fcs. 100.00 = S'hai $10.05
Yen. 100.00 = S'hai $81.27

Buying Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00 = S'hai $192.94
Stg. 1.0.0 = S'hai $8.45
Fcs. 100.00 = S'hai $9.78
Yen. 100.00 = S'hai $7.94

Italian Bank For China

Bank's Selling Rates for:
It. Lire 16.60 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.94 = 1 Tael
It. Lire 9.40 = 1 Yen

International Banking Corporation
Closing Counter Rates

Demand selling on America 72
Demand buying on America 73
Demand selling on London 3/3½
Demand buying on London 3/4¼

Chinese Government Bonds
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	97.00	97.00
5th Year 6%	82.70	82.50
7th Year 6%	73.70	73.40
9th Year 6%	91.40	91.70
6% Consolidated	81.60	81.60
7% Consolidated	84.20	84.20
11th Year 8%	99.00	99.00
96 Millions 8%	37.25	36.90

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Bank's Selling Rates
1 Chervonetz = G.$5.30

Stock Exchange

Transactions
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, July 26, 1924

OFFICIAL

Chinese Reorg. Bonds (British Issue) £72
H. & S. Banks $1,200.00
F.M.C. 8% Debs 1921 Tls. 106.00
S.M.C. 7% Debs 1919 Tls. 103.50
Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 17.00
Shanghai Kedah Tls. 0.85

UNOFFICIAL

Yangtsze Insurance $29.50
S.M.C. 6% Debs 1924 Tls. 97.50

Hongkong Stocks

Messrs. Ellis & Co. yesterday received the following quotations by cable from Hongkong:

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn. $1,190 buyers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co. $114 buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton $224 buyers.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharves $201 buyers.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. $148 buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (old) $21½ buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new) $5¾ buyers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (old) $17½ buyers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (new) $17 buyers.

China Sugar Refinery Co. $265 buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. $575 buyers.

Hongkong Tramway Co. $42 buyers.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on July 22, 1924.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	„	18-30
Pork	„	30-40
Veal	„	24-36
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	45-50
Cod	„	16-20
Mandarin	per lb.	50-60
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	50-60
Soles	„	40-50
Whitebait	„	25-30
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-25
Fowl	per lb.	30-35
Hare	each	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Geese	„	90-$1.20
Plover	„	none
Pigeons	„	18-20
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	18-20
Teal	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	55-60
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Duck	each	80-$1.00
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	10-15
Apples	„	10-15
Bananas	„	7-8
Chestnuts	„	none
Cherries	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lichees	per lb.	25-30
Lemons	each	8-10
Oranges	per doz.	$1.00-$1.20
Mangoes	each	none
Peaches	per lb.	12-18
Melons	each	20-30
Mangosteens	ped doz.	none
Persimmons	pel lb.	none
Pears	„	10-12
Peeboes	„	12-15
Plums	„	10-14
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	„	12-15
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	15-18
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	8-10
Asparagus	per doz.	30-40
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Broad Beans	per lb.	none
Cabbages	each	5-8
Celery	per bunch	none
Cucumber	„	3-4
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	„	8-10
Green Corn	each	2-3
Peas	per lb.	none
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Parsnips	„	4-5
Potatoes	per picul	$.18-$2.00
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Spinach	„	2-3
Tomatoes	„	4-5
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	50 lbs.	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.60
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$2.60
Barley	„	$3.60
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$12.00
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	„	$0.25
Fuel		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.70
House Coal	„	15-75

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

The Italian Bank for China

(Former Sino Italian Bank)

Capital ..... Gold $1,000,000
Reserve ..... Gold $ 150,000 fully paid

Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Shanghai and Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Banque Nationale de Credit Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de Bale.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091
Managers' Office Central 5094.

C. MARMONT,
Manager.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 23rd, 1914).
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. V. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau
London Office:
65 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
L. Jezierski,
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1920

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,033,845.41

Head Office: Peking
Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Peking	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairen	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Klukiang
Newchang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hauchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
etc., etc., etc.		

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.
SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital ..$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital .....$ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

PEKING	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	HARBIN
TSINAN	SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN	

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.
SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road,
C. 8641-2-3-4.
Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai
Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase
Western Union Code
Whiteaw's 401 Millions Code
Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange. Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts and Savings Accounts.
Privilege has been conferred by the Government of the Republic of China to issue Bank Notes.
YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office; Shanghai
Subscribed Capital 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000
Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.
H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853)

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund 3,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON
SHANGHAI BANCH:
18 THE BUND
Bankers:
Bank of England.
Midland Bank, Limited.
Westminister Bank, Ld.
National Provincial Bank, Ld.
National Bank of Scotland, Ld.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star	Kuala-Lumpur	
(Kedah)	Madras	
Ameritsar	Manila	
Bangkok	Medan	
Batavia	New York	
Bombay	Peking	
Calcutta	Penang	
Canton	Puket	
Cawnpore	Rangoon	
Cebu	Saigon	
Colombo	Samarang	
Delhi	Seremban	
Hamburg	Shanghai	
Hankow	Singapore	
Haiphong	Sourabaya	
Hongkong	Taiping	
Ilollo	Tavoy	
Ipoh	Tientsin	
Karachi	Tokio	
Klang	Yokohama	
Kobe	Zamboanga	

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection.
Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.
C. J. Scott, Manager.

行銀業實江浙
The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908
(*Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association*)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....$ 500,000.00
Head Office: 14 Hankow Road. Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco Hamburg, Berlin, Tokio, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.
LI MING,
General Manager
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe General de Belgique,)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	24,000,000

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE CAIRO, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA, PEKING SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA POLAND and RUMANIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN-UND HERCEGOVINA. SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.
L. STRAETMANS, Manager

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital .. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) 69,500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Touarne
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mentze
Hongkong	Ponichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.
The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.
L. ARDAYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Capital:
Authorized Capital .. $50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up $20,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling .. .. £ 4,500,000
Silver $25,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: Hongkong.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman
B. D. F. Beith, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak
A. O. Lang, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
J. P. Warren, Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
G. M. Young, Esq.
Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Hartin	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Rangoon
Batavia	Ipoh	Saigon
Bombay	Johore	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	London	Sungei-Patani
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Tientsin
Foochow	Manila	Tsingtao
Haiphong	Nagasaki	V'dvostock
Hamburg	New York	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	

Chief Manager.
HON. MR. A. G. STEPHEN.
London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved securities and every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
Saving Banks Office:
Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
A. B. Lowson, Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(*Netherlands Trading Society*)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 18,769,181 (about £1,647,432).
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333).
Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Weltevreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
M. J. HERBSCHLER,
Manager.

行銀亞東
The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Cable Address: "EASTABANK"
Shanghai Branch
No. 1c Kiukiang Road.
Authorised Capital ..$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund 750,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
London Bankers
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
R. CHENG, Manager.

Save while you Earn

Ask about our Savings Bonds
The Peoples Saving Co.
Soc. An. Belge.
公 銀 利 有
23 Ave Edward VII

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS U. S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York
HEAD OFFICE: 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE: 36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.
BRANCHES

Barcelona	Cebu	Rangoon	Hankow	Singapore
Batavia	Colon	San Francisco	Harbin	Soerabaya
Bombay	Manila	Santo Domingo	Hongkong	Tientsin
Calcutta	Panama	Shanghai	Kobe	Tokio
Canton	Peking	Dairen	Madrid	Yokohama

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
We are also able to offer our Customers the service of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America and in the West Indies.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Ltd.

Capital Authorised £1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,078,530-0-0
Reserve Fund ..... H.K. $700,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Des Voeux Road Central. Hongkong
BRANCHES: Shanghai, New York, Canton, Hankow And Bangkok
SHANGHAI BRANCH No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road
Every description of banking and Exchange business transacted
Telephone
Manager's Office: C-1778
Banking Dept: C-1778
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WEATHER

Fine and hot weather. Summer monsoon on the Yellow Sea. Cyclonic winds and squalls between Shantung and Liaotung. The low center, signalled about he Mariana, will probably advance towards West or W-N-W and may cause rough weather to the East of Luzon and the South of the Loochoos.

DEATH

AT 7.40 p.m. July 26, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, Mr. Stephen Power, of Tientsin. The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery this afternoon.

The East Window

THE *Echo de Chine*, the French newspaper published in Shanghai, recently suggested editorially that arms smugglers in Shanghai should be punished with death regardless of nationality and ships in which smuggled arms are found should be seized whether the vessels belong to Chinese or foreigners. A day or so after this appeared, Shanghai Customs officers discovered 50 automatic pistols and 5,000 rounds of ammunition concealed in the French mail steamer *Angkor* which arrived in Shanghai on Wednesday of last week. This latest seizure of arms, combined with the wave of crime through which Shanghai has been passing recently, has prompted the Acting Commissioner of Police of the International Settlement to call attention to the fact that "an armed robber is a combination of a lawless man and a pistol. Lawlesss men are turned out in large quantities at the public expense as so-called soldiers all over this country. Disbanded in this neighborhood, they drift to Shanghai. No authority can prevent them from doing so. Pistols reach Shanghai, also in large quantities, in foreign ships from foreign countries. Under the complex scheme of local administration these weapons can be landed and distributed without much difficulty. . . ." In view of the seriousness of the situation and the inability of the local authorities to cope with the problem the suggestion of the editor of the *Echo de Chine* is about the best which has been made to date.

* * *

According to a recent *United Press* dispatch, the National Committeemen of both the Republican and Democratic Parties have expressed concern over the progress which the Third or "Progressive" Party appears to be making in the Middle Western or agricultural section of the United States. Five Senators from four States have now announced their support of the new Party, Senators Ladd and Frazier of North Dakota, Brookhart of Iowa, Norris of Nebraska and Wheeler of Montana, the latter having accepted the nomination for Vice-President on the La Follette ticket. Senator Magnus Johnson of Minnesota, another independent, has not yet announced his intentions, but is expected to join the Progressives before the close of the campaign. The decision of Senator Wheeler of Montana to accept a place on the La Follette ticket has been especially disconcerting to the Democrats since it probably means that that State will go Progressive rather than Democratic as was expected. In addition to this embarrassment to the Democrats is the fact that Senator Norris of Nebraska, who has joined the Progressives, is quite likely to cut seriously into the strength of Charles W. Bryan, who occupies second place on the Democratic ticket. The complications in the present political situation in the United States in connection with the national election is thus indicated in a recent editorial discussion in the *Christian Science Monitor* of Boston; "Senator La Follette is going to be a power to be reckoned with in the coming campaign. He is one of the few outstanding personalities in American politics today. Differing radically from them in convictions as he does, he nevertheless possesses the same capacity for inspiring personal loyalty that was enjoyed by Roosevelt, and by Bryan in his prime. Moreover, Senator La Follette has capitalised for his own political advancement the discontent existing in the agricultural States of the wheat belt. He is hailed as leader by that group of radical Senators and Representatives known as the Farm Bloc, and his candidacy is exceedingly likely to take out of the Republican column four or five States of the middle northwest. Should the Democrats make a strong nomination at New York, this defection from the Republican electoral vote might very well cast the choice of a President into Congress."

* * *

The American University Club of Shanghai, in order to encourage a greater interest in the study of things Chinese on the part of the students in the Shanghai American School, has hit upon a novel plan of building up a Chinese section to the school library. Dr. J. C. McCracken, who is chairman of the Educational Committee of the University Club, has sent out a circular letter to Americans and Chinese in Shanghai asking them to contribute one book to the library, and attached to the letter is a list of 74 standard books dealing with various phases of Chinese history, politics and affairs. The prices of the books range from $5 to $10 and those not interested in contributing a special book are asked to make contributions in cash which will enable the Committee to make the purchase. All books contributed will be placed in a special section of the school library carrying an inscription from the University Club, and, in addition, each book will contain the name of the donor.

* * *

Mr. Putnam Weale, editor of the *Far Eastern Times* of Peking, on July 14 recommended in his paper that Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Foreign Minister and Acting Premier, should communicate with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain and M. Herriot of France demanding that the British and French Governments dissociate themselves from the "dangerous and unworkable international railway monopoly or banking Consortium organised by Mr. Thomas W. Lamont of New York in 1920," on the grounds that the Consortium constitutes a "restraint upon Chinese financial liberty, that it should be dissolved and independent action restored to each one of the banking groups." This free advice by Mr. Weale constitutes purely a return to the old policy of "spheres of influence," the scramble for concessions and a revival of economic-political imperialism in this part of the world. Evidently the so-called Socialist Labor Government of Great Britain does not agree with the editor of the *Far Eastern Times*, for according to *Reuters* for July 23, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs stated in the House of Commons that "the British Government approved the recommendation of the Advisory Council of the China Consortium in favor of renewal in perpetuity, subject to the right of any group to withdraw at twelve months' notice, and that he had reason to believe that the same recommendation would be approved by the various banking groups themselves."

* * *

After all of the gloomy forecasts regarding the dire effects upon business of the passage of the U. S. Soldiers' Bonus Bill, it is interesting to note that Government bonds actually showed greater strength immediately after the passage of the Bill by Congress than they had showed for several months previously. The reason for this is found in the form of the bonus or "adjusted compensation" measure for those who served in the American Army in the World War, which takes the form of an endowment insurance policy maturing in 20 years for the amount that the adjusted service credit increased by 25 per cent. would purchase "if applied for that purpose as a single net premium, calculated in accordance with accepted actuarial principles and based upon the American Experience Table of Mortality and interest at 4 per cent. per annum, compounded annually." The policy which the Government will issue is payable at the death of the insured to the beneficiary he may name or to himself if living at the end of the 20 year period, but he may borrow upon it after it has been in force two years. The amount of the policy will vary with the age of the insured and the length of his service, and it is estimated that the average policy will have a value of G.$962. The cost of the insurance bonus system to the Government for the first year is estimated at G.$130,000,000 and for the 20 year period about G.$114,000,000 a year, above the cost of operation. This scheme is generally considered a desirable settlement of the problem, for it postpones for 20 years the necessity of making a large payment out of the treasury for the bonus, and even when the 20 years elapse and the policy matures it will be found that a large number of policies have been matured through the deaths of policy holders.

* * *

The Panama Canal, according to recent report, although it has been in operation but ten years, last year outstripped the Suez Canal in tonnage carried. The comparative figures for 1923 of the two great artificial waterways were, Panama Canal 24,737,000 net tons and the Suez Canal 22,730,000 net tons. The tonnage of the Panama Canal in 1915 was only 4,000,000 tons since the World War completely dislocated ocean shipping. Therefore its real significance could not be determined. Now, however, with the coming of peace and normal commerce, the American inter-oceanic waterway is beginning to show its real value in the commerce of the world, and especially from the standpoint of bringing the industrial Atlantic Coast of the United States into closer contact with the countries of the Orient. Some of the distances which have been shortened by the Panama Canal are interesting. New York to Yokohama has been shortened by 3,000 miles over the Suez route; New York to Shanghai by about 1,500 miles; New York to Melbourne nearly 3,000 miles; to Wellington, New Zealand about 3,000 miles; to Vladivostok about 7,000 miles. To those who search about for reasons for the rapidly increasing trade between the United States and Oriental countries, the factor of the shortened distance through the Panama Canal must not be overlooked. In spite of the great tonnage carried, the Panama Canal is not yet a profitable enterprise, says the report, but since the Government is standing the burden, few people are worrying about the losses and especially since the Canal has brought great savings to the American people in trans-continental railroad transportation of merchandise.

* * *

Shantung Christian University, located at Tsinan, the capital of the Province, is one of the most interesting examples of Christian missionary co-operation existing in China. According to a report just issued by Dr. Harold Balme, President, the Shantung University is now supported by twelve Christian organisations in which Chinese, Americans, Canadians, English, Scots and Welsh form a united faculty and in which Presbyterians and Baptists, Anglicans and Methodists, Congregationalists and Lutherans are making their distinctive contributions. The school was started two decades age by two co-operating missions in modest buildings but now has a college plant on a par with any school in China. The student enrolment last year was 350 and one of the interesting experiments being carried out is that of co-education. Thirty-two women students were admitted last term and in the report we read that "In spite of sincere doubts which had existed in some quarters as to whether the time was ripe for so wide an experiment in co-education, the results have abundantly justified the foresight of those who advocated this step. The women students have taken their place in the life of the University with a quiet dignity and self-possession which it would be difficult to match in any other country, and their presence on the campus and in the classrooms has brought a new influence into our midst which is quite out of proportion to their actual numbers. . . In scholastic ability, and in faithful work the women students have easily held their position with the other students, to whom their competition has provided a valuable stimulus."

A Secret Treaty?

A REUTER cable from Tokio published yesterday stated that while responsible circles in the Japanese capital refuse to comment on the proposed basis of renewal of the Russo-Japanese negotiations which have had so many breakdowns and which, it is understood, will be conducted in Peking after the Japanese Minister's return at the end of the month, it is indicated that agreement was reached after the Cabinet meetings in the Japanese capital on Thursday and the day before, presenting conditions by which the road to agreement will be rendered less difficult. These conditions, which are alleged to satisfy the military and naval sections of the Japanese Cabinet regarding the retention of the Saghalien resources, include a verbal apology by Russia for the Nikolaievsk massacre; long term (stated to be 55 years) concessions for oil, coal and forests in Northern Saghalien, to be exploited by a Japanese company which will share profits with the Soviets: no concessions on the Siberian mainland; and retention of the Portsmouth Treaty with extension of Japan's fishing rights in Siberian waters. The question of debts can be postponed until after recognition, as in the case of British and Italian recognition of the Soviet. If such conditions are acceptable to Russia it is understood that Japan is prepared to evacuate Saghalien in October.

It is interesting to compare the above with a remarkable cable which the staff correspondent in Paris of the *New York World* transmitted to that paper under date June 17. The correspondent in question is authority for the statement that a secret treaty of far-reaching character has been or is about to be signed by Russia and Japan. The *World* correspondent claims to have derived his information from a diplomatic source. According to him, MM. Karakhan and Joffe of the Russian Foreign Office negotiated this treaty as they did the one recently made with China. The correspondent continues:

The Russo-Japanese agreement binds Japan to supply Russia with heavy artillery and warships, including vessels which should have been scrapped under the Washington naval treaty, which specifically forbids sale of such ships to other nations.

In return Russia cedes to Japan all rights to the oil fields of Saghalien, half of which belong to Japan and half to Russia. This will make the Japanese fleet independent of other oil supplies and relieve the naval staff of all anxiety on that score for years.

It is revealed Japan also had a hand in the negotiation of the Russo-Chinese agreement, under which the Soviets obtain considerably increased control over Chinese railways. Pressure from Tokio made the Peking Government sign. The principal clauses of the Japanese are:

Agreement for temporary management of the railways of East China by the Russians, who agree to re-establish or replace the Russo-Asiatic Bank as stipulated in the 1920 agreement and accept responsibility for the company's liabilities.

Employment of a Russian staff on the railways of East China.

Cancellation of Russian rights of extraterritoriality.

Restoration of Russian properties and that of the Orthodox Church and appointment of a commission to fix indemnities to Russians and create an instruction fund for the Chinese.

Agreement not to recognise the validity of any treaty made with previous Russian Governments harmful to the rights and interests of China.

Renunciation by Russia of her various concessions in China and agreement to transfer all such concessions to a third power. Notes have also been exchanged fixing the status of non-Bolshevik Russians in China.

Negotiations for other agreements are still in progress with China, despite official Japanese denials. Great Japanese activity is reported in Persia, India and other Moslem countries.

We were under the impression that the days of secret treaties were over. It is to be hoped that the information imparted to the *World* correspondent is incorrect, otherwise we foresee international complications in the not distant future if a secret treaty has really been signed, or is about to be signed, between Japan Soviet Russia.

Opportunities Along The Russian Border

THERE is a very thoughtful and suggestive article in the July number of the *Good Roads Monthly* in which we are reminded afresh that China and Russia occupy the greater part of Asia and Europe. Their boundary lines interlock over ten thousand li—from Manchuria to Turkestan. There are several million oversea Chinese residents in Russia. Sino-Russian commercial relations began in the early days of the Manchu Dynasty. For three hundred years, there was diplomatic and commercial intercourse, occasionally interrupted by warfare. During the world war, on account of their relations with Czecho-Slovakia, the Allied nations despatched troops to Siberia. China also participated in the expedition; and for almost seven years, diplomatic relations with Russia were severed. The big famine in Russia struck a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the Allies. China again participated. Unofficial agents were exchanged and the path was laid for international intercourse. Social and political unrest, however, set in along the border, culminating in somewhat grave incidents. Transportation facilities were hampered. Trade was at a standstill. Loss of property to both nationals was considerable.

Moreover, chaos and internal strife arose in both countries. The brotherhood of common suffering has prompted the two nations to join hands with each other

(Continued on Page 21)

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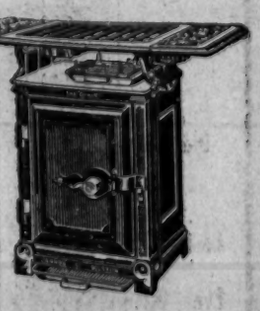

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The Spectator

A New Poet

Have we a new poet amongst us?

There seem to be two criterions for a poet. One is to translate the invisible by the visible. Thus Shakespeare speaks of:

"A poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling, that gives to airy nothings a local habitation and a name."

In the sense Gabriele D'Annunzio is a poet, and hundreds of others who speak of invisible things by visible symbols.

There is another test of a poet, however: that is, to glimpse things that plain people ordinarily miss; to see, full visaged, what is usually only seen out of the corner of the eye.

In this Edna St. Vincent Millay seems to be a true poetess. Through her are heard the Pipes of Pan.

Some of the things that all of us have nearly seen she has seen fully. For instance.

"Spring rides no horses down the hill
But comes on foot, a goose girl still.
And all the loveliest thing that be
Come simply, so it seems to me."

This simplicity, added to a shrewd evaluation of the human element in everything, characterizes the poetry of Miss Millay.

She is not a tramp poet, not a Bohemian, nor any other kind of poet except the real kind.

She has heard something whisper and found that it is the spirit of beauty. She says:

"I drank at every vine,
The last was like the first;
I came upon no wine
So wonderful as thirst."

There is this quality, of finding the rarely beautiful among the commonplace, which characterises the true poet. It is this quality which Miss Millay has.

What appreciation and what permanent alienation is expressed in such lines as these:

"I am in love with him to whom a hyacinth is dearer
Than I shall ever be dear.
On night when the field mice are abroad
He canot sleep;
He hears the gnawing teeth in the hyacinths.
The gnawing at my heart he does not hear."

The usual slim volume of poems is disregarded, as the urge for poetical expression far outgoes the ability to express.

Miss Millay is, however, a true poetess, for she is a poetess of the infinite, and of the unknown. Them she renders understandable to a common man.

We all know, for instance, how love cannot be hoarded, but grows with its giving, but how few of us can express this idea as she has:

"Never, never may the fruit be plucked from the bow
And gathered into barrels.
He that would eat of love must bear away with him
Only what his belly can hold.
Nothing in the apron.
Nothing in the pockets.
The Winter of love is a cellar of empty bins
In an orchard soft with rot."

Opportunities Along The Russian Border

(Continued from Page 20)

in defiance of imperialism, and in common pursuit of happiness and freedom. The conclusion of the draft peace treaty fills all thinking Chinese with hope since it is believed to be the forerunner of many happy events that are in store for both in diplomacy and international trade. The development of communication facilities should also be one of the natural results of this accomplishment.

China, with her immense territory and untapped resources, should be the richest and strongest nation in the world. Yet the reverse is true today. While not wishing to belittle the political disorder, lawlessness and illiteracy, we believe that one of the main causes of domestic dissension is lack of communications. Traveling here is prohibitive. Provincialism is deep-rooted in the minds of the people. Vast stretches of fertile land are left to the weeds. Inexhaustible resources are left undeveloped, thus clogging up the industrial veins.

Confucius said that the people would have confidence in a government which is supplied with food and arms. Mo Ti asserted that a nation was not a nation which has not reserved three years' savings and a family was not a family unless it had three years' savings. The vast plains in North and West China, including Manchuria, Mongolia, Sinkiang, Tsinghai, Turkestan and Tibet, occupy an area larger than China itself. They are sparsely populated. They do not know what the outside world is. Forestation, and mining are unknown and competitive trade is in its infancy. It is lamentable that the rich soil is allowed to lie fallow and the few villages to be found are poverty-stricken, while the mountains and forests are infested with brigands. Of what use is territory when it is not developed? It simply incites the spirit of colonisation among foreigners and causes unending worry for the people.

In traveling in Manchuria and Siberia, one cannot help noticing the part that the Koreans are playing in the development of the region. Because of Korea's geographical position and political discontent Koreans are migrating into these places by the thousand yearly. The local Chinese harbor them and give them facilities to make a living. The Russians also make use of their labor for reclamation and give them the necessary relief. Today, rice fields are found in this territory. Tracts of low land which were considered unproductive have been turned into fertile farms through the efforts of the Korean settlers. The Chinese investors are reaping a golden harvest. When famine ravaged Russia, considerable relief was given by these Koreans by their contribution of cereals.

China is beginning to realise the importance of colonisation. Koreans have been granted reclaiming rights. About 50 Korean families moved into Inner Mongolia and Suiyuan this year with a view to reclaiming and maintain that the soil and the climate are suitable for any species of crops.

Despite the fact that these places are located in the semi-arctic region, their output of cereals is increasing. During the warm months of June and July, excellent crops are grown in rice fields, sown with Japanese seed. Sinkiang and Tsinghai have practically the same climatic conditions as Manchuria and Siberia, so we have reason to believe that they will be just as productive. There can be a big surplus of foodstuffs from the Great Northwest, sufficient to feed Chihli, Shansi, and Shensi. Therefore it is obligatory for China to see that the areas are properly developed and an effective transportation system established.

Without the latter, it is difficult for the farmers to migrate to the land. The regions exploited will be limited. Even when you have a surplus crop, there will be no facilities to send it to other parts of the country where it is needed. Consequently, the farmer will suffer, causing business to slacken and resulting in unemployment.

Today, it is quite usual to see the price of cereals soar in Peking and a surplus of foodstuffs in Inner Mongolia left in the godown without any customer. The distance is not great. But transportation is impossible. Motor bus service has been started between Harbin and Vladivostok and between Kalgan and Urga, while motor highways are being constructed in Shensi, Kansu, Sinkiang and Tsinghai. These should prove valuable instruments to transform China from a poor into a wealthy nation, and deserve the sympathetic support of the people and officials of China. Whether such support will be forthcoming remains to be seen in view of the depressing apathy of the people in matters of vital concern to themselves.

Our Literary Column

EXCERPTS FROM GREAT WRITERS

By Mathy

ANGER POISON

All the poisons are not kept in chained bottles on drug-store shelves.

All the cases of strange illness and wasting are not due to subtle drops from India nor mysterious powders sold by old witches.

And all the shocking deaths are not the result of taking tablets of bichloride of mercury thinking they are of aspirin.

The commonest, deadliest, and most dreadful poisons are those we carry around with us. They are contained in our mind.

There is no doubt about the injurious effects of certain emotions upon the body. They are as well authenticated as the operation of henbane or arsenic.

The exudation of sweat-glands, for instance, has been analysed, and certain strong feelings have been shown to produce certain definite injurious secretions.

Anger is one state which produces diseased conditions, as headache, loss of appetite, deranged digestion, even syncope.

In one instance, the anger of a mother had such an effect upon her suckling child that it died in paroxysms.

Not only the occasional outburst of anger, but those states we might call chronic anger, such as impatience, petulance, irritability, bad temper, and the like, produce as clear forms of intoxication (poisoning) as alcohol.

Many cases of chronic indigestion, nervousness, morbidity, and hypochondria are attributable to nothing but slow anger poison.

If one can clean the harmful ferments out of his body by a dose of salts or by the use of bran and oil, he can also cleanse his system of far more toxic contents by forgiving his enemies every night before he goes to bed, by daily purging his consciousness of all hates, resentments, and grudges.

Anger is sometimes unavoidable, as when we witness or hear of some outrageous act of injustice or cruelty. But if we must have it, let it be quick and soon over. For when it remains in us, it is we who suffer, and not our adversary.

It unnerves our hand, blinds our vision, impairs our judgment, and when it leaps to vengeance invariably overleaps, bringing to us regret and remorse in lieu of satisfaction.

"Remember," wrote Lord Chesterfield, "there are but two procedures in the world to a gentleman and a man of parts: either extreme politeness or knocking down."

And mighty good advice it is from the old worldly-wise philosopher. For anger that is balked or impotent, if kept lurking in the mind, settles into a slow poison.

It distorts the features and makes even a handsome face ugly, gives a vicious twist to the smile and a forbidding cast to the eye.

It distorts our thoughts. We become unpleasant companions to ourselves, and from ourselves there is no escape.

It upsets sleep, disturbs the simple delights of eating and drinking, degrades our work and spoils our plan.

I do not say, "Don't get angry," but "Don't stay angry."

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For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYUNG, Capt. Smith, will leave on Friday, July 27, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, July 28,- at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGAN, Capt. Ross, will leave on Monday, July 28, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. HSINFUNG, Captain Ross, will leave on Monday, July 28, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGTAH Capt. Chang, will leave on Tuesday, July 29, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, July 29, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Hoong On S. N. Co.'s Steamer FULUNG, Captain D. Brath, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, July 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to office of the Company, No. 2 Szechuen Road. Telephones Freight 1520 and Passage 3283.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, July 31, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, August 1, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. ESANG, 1,762 tons, Captain Thompson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, August 4, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, August 5th, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The s.s. NINGSHIN, 2,897 Tons, Captain O. Torgersen, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Ning-Shao Wharf on Tuesday, July 19, at about 8 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Office of The San Peh S. N. Co., Ltd., No. 2 Szechuen Road. Telephones: Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283.

WENCHOW—The Str. KWANGCHI, Capt. C. H. Lee, will leave on Tuesday morning, July 29. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. KWANGLEE, Capt. Crawford will leave on Tuesday morning, July 29. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Port

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Str. TUNGWAH, Capt. Maxwell, will leave on Sunday morning, July 27. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINMING, Capt. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning, July 29. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED ST ATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAM ER	DUE AT	DATE
July 28	1 p.m.	Taiyo Maru		
July 28	9 p.m.	P. McKinley	Seattle	
Aug. 2	9 p.m.	E. of Russia	Vancouver	

TO SOUTHERN PORTS IND IA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
July 28	8 p.m.	Rhexenor	Liverpool	
July 31	7 a.m.	Amazone	Marseilles	
July 31	9 p.m.	P. Garfield	New York	

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	9 p.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	3 p.m.	via Chita
Chefoo & Tientsin	Today	7 a.m.	Lienhsing
Tsingtau & Dairen	July 28	8 p.m.	Saikio M.
Chefoo & Tientsin	July 28	12 m. n.	Hsinming
Tsingtau	July 29	11 p.m.	Yatshing
Newchwang	July 29	8 a.m.	Hunan
Chefoo & Tientsin	July 30	1 p.m.	Shuntien
Antung	July 30	9 a.m.	Hupeh
Newchwang	July 31	9 a.m.	Chinkiang
Chefoo & Tientsin	July 31	8 a.m.	Kingsing
Chefoo & Tientsin	July 31	9 a.m.	Chekiang
Chefoo and Tientsin	Aug. 2	8 a.m.	Tungchow

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Hongkong & Canton	Today	2 p.m.	Tenyo Maru
Amoy	Today	7:30 a.m.	Sungshan M.
Wenchow	July 28	12 m.n.	Kwangchi
Hongkong & Canton	July 28	9.30 a.m.	Kendal Castle
Hongkong & Canton	July 28	8 p.m.	Gerania
Hongkong & Canton	July 28	8 p.m.	Rhexenor
Hongkong & Canton	July 28	12 m.n.	Kwanglee
Swatow	July 28	8 a.m.	Szechuen
Swatow	July 29	11 p.m.	Tingsang
Hongkong & Canton	July 29	8 p.m.	City of Dunkirk
Foochow	July 30	8 p.m.	Fukuken M.
Hongkong & Cantor	July 30	9 a.m.	Amazone
Amoy	July 31	9 a.m.	Soochow
Swatow	Aug. 2	10 a.m.	Kanchow

MISCELLANEOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	Today	3 p.m.	Tenyo Maru
Japan ports	July 28	8 p.m.	Nagasaki M
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	July 28	8 p.m.	Rhexenor
Formosa via Keelung	July 30	8 p.m.	Fukuken M.
Japan ports	July 30	7 a.m.	Nikko Maru
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	July 31	7 a.m.	Amazone
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	July 31	9 p.m.	P. Garfield

-:- Shipping Items -:-

YANGTSZE PORTS

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow and river ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday morning July 27.

The I.C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow and ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on July 30.

The C. N. s. s. Ngankin from Hankow and ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 11 a.m. July 27.

The I.C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow is expected to arrive in Shannhai Thursday morning, July 31.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I.C. s.s. Yatshing from Hongkong and Swatow is expected to arrive in Shanghai Tuesday July 28.

The I-C. s.s. Loksang from Canton. Hongkong and Swatow is expected to arrive in Shanghai July 28.

The I-C. s.s. Yusang from Swatow direct is expected to arrive in Shanghai July 29.

The C. N. s.s. Szechuen direct form Hongkong is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 8 a.m. on July 27.

The C. N. s. s. Shansi from Hongkong direct is due to arrive in Shanghai at 8 o'clock Monday morning July 28.

The C.N. s.s. Chinkiang from Hongkong is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 4 p.m. on July 29.

The C. N. s. s. Hupeh direct from Swatow is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 4 p.m. July 27.

The C. N. s. s. Chekiang from Swatow direct is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 8 a.m. on July 27.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing from Tientsin Chefoo and Weihaiwei is expected to arrive in Shanghai July 29.

The I.C. s.s. Tingsang from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei is expected to arrive in Shanghai Tuesday, July 29

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei on July 28 at 3 p.m.

The C. N. s.s. Yunnan from Newchwang and Dalny is due to arrive in Shanghai at 4 p.m. on July 28.

The I. C. s.s. Fausang from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei is expected to arrive in Shanghai Friday August 1.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming which left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on July 24 is expected to arrive here on July 27.

The K.M.A. s.s. Tokei Maru (chartered) which left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on July 24 is expected to arrive here on July 28.

The K.M.A. s.s. Amur (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on July 24 and is expected to arrive here on Monday afternoon July 28.

The K.M.A. s.s. Flint (chartered) from Chinwangtao, sailed for Shanghai on July 24 and is expected to arrive here today, July 27.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Aso Maru arrived in Shanghai July 24 from Moji and will sail, for Nagoya on July 26.

The M.M. s.s. Angkor which arrived in Shanghai Wednesday July 23 is expected to continue her trip to Japan for she will sail for Yokohama and Kobe on August 1.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nagasaki Maru from Nagasaki and Kobe is expected to arrive in Shanghai on July 27 and is schedule to return to Nagasaki and Kobe on July 29.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai on July 27 from Moji and is due to return to Moji on July 30.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Rokko Maru from Moji is expected to arrive in Shanghai on July 29 and is schedule to sail for Nagoya on August 1.

EUROPEAN LINES

The L.T.S.N. s.s. Venezia which sailed from Trieste on June 20 left Colombo on July 14 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on August 6.

The L.T.S.N. s.s. Brenta sailed from Trieste for China and Japan ports June 5 afternoon and left Singapore July 16 is expected to arrive in Shanghai July 28.

The N.D.L. s.s. Schlesien which rive in Shanghai via Suez and left Singapore enroute to Shanghai July 22 is expected to arrive here August 2.

The Ben s.s. Bencleuch from London via ports left Penang on July 16 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai August 2.

The Ben s.s. Benrinnes left London on June 20 for Shanghai via ports and is due to arrive here August 14.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Troilus left Liverpool on June 21 and sailed from Singapore enroute to Shanghai on July 18, the liner is due here July 28.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Memnon left Liverpool for China ports on June 28 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai August 11.

The P. & O. s.s. Mirzapore from London sailed from Singapore at daylight on July 15.

The P. and O. s.s. Kaiyan from London was expected to leave Hongkong on July 24 for Shanghai.

The P. & O. s.s. Mantau from London was expected to leave Hongkong on July 24 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai July 28.

The M.M s.s. Azay Le Rideau which left Marseilles on July 3 is expected to arrive in Shanghai about August 7.

The H.C.T. s.s. Boeton from Antwerp is expected to arrive in Shanghai about August 3.

The G.L.E.A. s.s. Glenogle is expected to depart from London for the Far East on July 26. The steamer will probably arrive in Shanghai sometime in August.

The G. L. E. A. s.s. Pembrokeshire which left London on June 28 is expected to arrive in Shanghai August 11.

The N.D.L. s.s. Aachen from Naples left for Shanghai via Suez and ports on July 22. The liner is expected to arrive here on August 29.

The P. & O. s.s. Sicilia from Hongkong is expected to leave that port for Shanghai on July 26 at daylight.

The P. & O. s.s. Nagoya is expected to sail July 25 from Singapore enroute for Shanghai from London.

The Swedish East-Asiatic s.s. Nanking from Gothenburg left Rotterdam for Shanghai on July 11 and is expected to arrive here August 29.

The Swedish East-Asiatic s.s. Canton from Gothenburg left Christiania enroute to Shanghai on July 12. The liner is expected to arrive here on August 24.

The L.T.S.N. s.s. Fiume L. which sailed from Trieste on July 20 is expected to arrive in Shanghai September 5.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dodwell s.s. Kendal Castle is expected to arrive in Shanghai from New York on August 5.

The Dodwell s.s. Wray Castle is expected to arrive in Shanghai about August 31.

The Dollar liner President Garfield sailed from San Francisco for Shanghai on July 5. The liner is due here July 29 and will sail for New York via Suez on August 1.

The Dollar Liner President Polk from New York on her second voyage around the world sailed from San Francisco on July 19. The liner is expected to arrive in Shanghai August 12.

The Dollar s.s. President Monroe which sailed from New York on July 10 is scheduled to leave San Francisco on August 2 for the Orient and is due to arrive in Shanghai about August 26.

The P. M. s.s. President Taft from San Francisco is expected to arrive in Shanghai on July 29 and will sail for Hongkong and Manila on July 30.

The Dollar s.s. President Harrison sailed from New York on July 24 for the Orient and on her third trip round the world.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson sailed from Seattle on July 19 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai August 5.

The P.M. s.s. President Pierce from Manila and Hongkong is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Friday, August 1 and will sail for San Francisco via Japan ports on August 2.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Manila and Hongkong on Monday afternoon July 28 and will sail for Seattle at 8 a.m. on Tuesday.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1924

The morning tides are nigher than the evening tides, they are bout equal after noon and midnight.
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
10h. 10m.	3ft. 10in.	10h. 35m.	6ft. 3in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tide are higher than the evening tides.)
Approximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.	P.M.
7h. 47m.	8h. 20m.

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
1:18 a.m.	3:24 p.m.	5h. 13m.	6h. 58m.	4h. 28m.	6h. 43m.

Mean Barometric Pressure. April 30.17 in. 766.6 mm.

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S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF"	on or about the 8th of Aug.
*S.S. "SCHEER"	on or about the 26th of Aug.
S.S. "ALBERT VOGLER"	on or about the 22nd of Sept.
†S.S. "OLIVA"	on or about the middle of Oct.
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN"	on or about the 10th of Nov.
S.S. "ADOLF VON BAEYER "	on or about the 10th of Dec.

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OUTWARD BOUND	At Shanghai
S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	August 2
S.S. "AACHEN"	August 29
*S.S. "TRIER"	September 18
S.S. "ELBERFELD"	October 20
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	November 14
S.S. "PFALZ"	December 15
*S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	January 7

HOMEWARD BOUND	From Shanghai
S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	September 5
S.S. "AACHEN"	October 7
*S.S. "TRIER"	October 14
S.S. "ELBERFELD"	Oovember 22
†S.S. "COBLENZ"	December 9
S.S. "PFALZ"	January 13
*S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	February 1

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Mantua	Aug.	19	"Morea"	Oct. 14	Mantua Dec. 9
Kalyan	Sept.	2	Kashgar	Oct. 28	Khiva Dec. 23
Kaisar-I-Hind	„	16	Malwa	Nov. 11	Macedonia Jan. 6

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Mirzapore Aug. 2 Sicilia Aug. 18
B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang.	Tanda July 29 Takada Aug. 17
B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Japan, Hongkong & Straits.	Takada July 31

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Aug. 18	Oct. 13 Dec. 8	Feb. 23	Empress of Australia
Aug. 30	Oct. 25 Jan. 10	Mar. 9	Empress of Asia
Sept. 15	Nov. 10 Jan. 26	Mar. 23	Empress of Canada

To Hongkong and Manila

Leave S'hai	Arrive H'kong	Leave H'kong	Arrive Manila	Ship
Aug. 4	Aug. 7			Empress of Australia
Aug. 16	Aug. 18	Aug. 20	Aug. 22	Empress of Asia

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*S.S. "BRENTA"	sails about August	1
S.S. "VENEZIA"	sails about August	10
*S.S. "LACONIA"	sails about August	30
S.S. "FIUME L."	sails about September	9
S.S. "PERSIA"	sails about October	10

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

*S.S. "GERANIA"	sails about July	28
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	sails about August	1
S.S. "VENEZIA"	sails about September	1
*S.S. "LACONIA"	sails about September	28
S.S. "FIUME L."	sails about October	1
S.S. "PERSIA"	sails about November	1

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Korea Maru Aug. 25	Aug. 29	Sept. 1
Shinyo Maru Sept. 7	Sept. 11	Sept. 14

Leave Yokohama	L. Kobe	Arr. S'hai.
Korea Maru Aug. 5	Aug. 7	Aug. 10
Shinyo Maru Aug. 18	Aug. 20	Aug. 23
Siberia Maru Sept. 2	Sept. 4	Sept. 7
Taiyo Maru Sept. 15	Sept. 17	Sept. 21

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†Nagasaki Maru ... July 29
Nikko Maru ..... July 30
Haruna Maru ..... Aug. 2
Yamaskiro Maru .. Aug. 2
†Shanghai Maru ... Aug. 2
Kumano Maru .... Aug. 6
For Seattle via Victoria, B.C.
Yokohama Maru .. Sept. 4
For Europe
Hakozaki Maru ... July 26
Hakusan Maru .... Aug. 9
*Durban Maru .... Aug. 14
*Tsuruga Maru .... Aug. 20
Kitano Maru ..... Aug. 23
For Australian Ports.
Mishima Maru, Aug. 13 from Kobe, Aug. 15, from Nagasaki, Aug. 20, from Hongkong.

For New York, Boston via San Francisco and Panama.
*Taketoyo Maru ... Aug. 9
For Hongkong.
Yokohama Maru .. Aug. 6
For Bombay
For Calcutta.
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For South America via Cape from Kobe.
*Kamakura Maru Aug. 20 from Kobe.

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Direct Steamer to Korea (Cargo & Passenger)

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Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles	
AMAZONE	5th June		31st July	1924
ANGKOR	19th June	1st August	14th Aug.	
AZAY LE RIDEAU	3rd July	15th August	28th Aug.	
PAUL LECAT	17th July	29th August	11th Sept.	
ANDRE LEBON	31st July	12th Sept.	25th Sept.	
AMBOISE	14th Aug.	26th Sept.	9th Oct.	

NEW REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE
(including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

	1st CLASS		2nd CLASS	
Marseilles	A. £ 95	B. £ 83	A. £ 68	B. £ 60
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Through tickets to Paris and leading towns of Europe.
Re-booking abatements of 25% and 15% for return within 12 or 24 months. Special reductions to families and missionaries.

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S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" ..... July 24
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FOR TIENTSIN DIRECT
S.S. "CHOSHU MARU" ..... July 24
FOR HONGKONG
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ..... Aug. 6
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tsingtao, Tientsin, and Dairen.
S.S. "KYODO MARU" ..... Aug. 5
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Aug. 7
FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... July 31
S.S. "KYODO MARU" ..... Aug. 20
FOR JAPAN (DIRECT)
S.S. "ALTAI MARU" ..... July 23

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"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Sept. 3	Sept. 19
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SUMMARY OF AUCTIONS

On Monday, 28th July, 1924, at 10 a.m.
At 115 Route Vallon Superior Household Furniture & Sundries.

On Wednesday, 30th July, 1924, Commencing at 10 a.m.
In Front Salesroom. Excellent Household Furniture, Piano, and Sundries.

On Wednesday, 30th July, 1924, Commencing at 2.30 p.m.
In Cargo Salesroom, Superior Wines, General Merchandise and Sundries.

On Thursday, 31st July, 1924, Commencing at 10 a.m.
No. 136 Szechuen Road. (Flat H.). Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries.

DETAILS OF AUCTIONS AS UNDER:—

Favoured with instructions from The Concerned
Will sell by Public Auction within the premises

No. 115 Route Vallon

On Monday, 28th July, 1924, at 10 a.m.

The whole of the

Superior Household Furniture, Motor Car and Sundries

Contents of

Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room and 3 Bedrooms

Including:—

Bevelled mirror back Hatstand, Stair Carpet, Darkstained Hall Table, hat rack, Bookcase, Japanese Matting, Fire brasses Brass Coal Boxes, Vases, Pictures, Blackwood Flower Stands, Card Table, Multi-Coloured Porcelain Garden seats, 3-fold Screen, Oval Teapoys, Oscillating Table Fans, Cut glass table lamp, Double spring Couch, 2 Arm Chairs, Cherrywood Centre table, Curio Cabinet, Blue & White Porcelains, Flat top desk, Bevelled mirror back Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs, E. P. Ware, Crockery & Glass ware, Electric Toaster, Electric Irons, White enamelled bevelled Mirror door Wardrobe Dressing Table, Screen, Wooden Double Bedstead, Mosquito nets, Medicine Cabinet, Teak Bevelled Mirror door Wardrobe, Teak Dressing table, Chairs, Teakwood Bedstead, Chest of drawers, Brass fire guard, Tables, Hospital Bed, Linen Cupboard, & Sundries

Pantry & Kitchen as usual

also

1 Scripps-Booth 6 cyl. Touring Car in good running order
1 Imported Perambulator

On view Sunday, 27th July.

In Front Salesroom

On Wednesday, 30th July, 1924, Commencing at 10 a.m.

Excellent Household Furniture, Piano, and Sundries

Comprising:—

Suite drawing room furniture, sideboard, dinner wagon, dining table, dining chairs, tapestry covered double spring couch & arm chairs, mirror door wardrobes, mirror back dressing tables, chest of drawers, washstands, night tables, commodes, carpets, overmantle, metal horses with figure, 4 vols Imperial dictionaries, 10 vols the great European war & 100 vols. books, book cases, hat stand, iron double and single bedsteads with mattresses, embroidered curtains mandolin, sample clocks pictures and sundries

Also

1 Fine Toned upright Piano By "Zimmermann" only used 2 months
Agents 10 Years Guarantee with be transferred to buyer
Sextant
Simproof Suitings
No. "4711" Best Eau de Cologne and Dentifrice, "Javol" Best hair lotion
G. E. Oscillating desk fan 200 and 110 volts 16" and 12"

In Cargo Salesroom

On Wednesday, 30th July, 1924, Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

Superior Wines, General Merchandise and Sundries

Comprising:—

1 Case Asbestos Cement Sheets, 8 Cases Galvanised Sheets For Roof 16 Packets Iron Sheets, 12 Coils Galv. Wire, 2 Kegs Wire Nails, 1 Case Flat Headed Nails, 10 Dozen Hooks & Eyes, 6 Cases Glasses, 33 Dozen Olivets, 59 Gross Black Writing Pencils, 47 Gross Green Marking Pencils, Felt Hats, Singlets, Sundry Samples.

And

3 Bales Ochre Brown Paper,
700 Yards Scarlet & Khaki Woollen Serge,
140 Yards Braid Mohair,
35 Yards Braid Oakleaf,
84 Cases Glue (In Tubes),
2 Cases Billiard Table Slates Equal to (1 set of 5 Slates) 1 Cracked,
28 Cases Field's Old Tom Gin,
9 Cases Cognac Brandy,
25 Bottles Douglas Macfarlane Whisky,

NOW ON VIEW

Favoured with instructions from the Concerned
Will sell by Public Auction within the premises

No. 136 Szechuen Road (Flat H.)

On Thursday, 31st July, 1924, Commencing at 10 a.m.

Excellent Household Furniture & Sundries

Comprising:—

HALL:—Mirror back hat & umbrella stand, earthenware flower stands, wicker lounge, pictures, etc., etc.

DINING ROOM:—Rug, fire screen, mahogany stained flower stands, American upholstered double spring Couch and arm chairs, brass and porcelain ware, lacquered corner stand & teapoys, vases, Dark stained bevelled mirror back, sideboard, cellarette, oval extension dining table & chairs, electric table lamp, E. P. and glass ware, crockery, pictures, ornaments etc., etc.

CONTENTS OF THREE BEDROOMS:—Matting, Fire screens, Mahogany & Oak stained bevelled mirror door wardrobes, bevelled mirror back dressing tables, chest of drawers, round centre tables, chairs, pedestal, white enamelled double & single Bedsteads, deck chair, cloth stands, commodes, toilet sets, mirror back & marble top washstands, writing desk, dressing mirror, hospital beds, towel rails, electric table lamps, pictures, etc., etc.

Pantry and Kitchen as usual

Also

Fine toned iron framed Piano, by Moutrie
Electric table fans

On view Wednesday.

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MRS. MARY LAIRD.

Mrs. Mary Laird, 72 years old, and "one of the girls," of Washington, D. C., couldn't stand the heat of another Summer with her heavy head of hair, so she hied herself to the barber shop and had Paul Norcio bob her according to the latest mode.

In The U. S. Court For China

HEARINGS:
(Before the Commissioner)

July 18, 1924, Crim. No. 640, U. S. v. Jones Pendlebury; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

July 19, 1924, Crim. No. 633, U. S. v. A. Hules; submitted.

July 19, 1924, Crim. No. 641, U. S. v. A. Hulse; testimony taken of I. C. Kiloh; sugmitted.

JUDGMENTS & ORDERS:
(By the Commissioner)

July 17, 1924, Cause No. 2372, In re Samuel L. Frost's will; order for closing administration.

July, 18, 1924, Crim. No. 640, U. S. v. Jones Pendlebury; defendant fined $100 and costs.

July 19, 1924, Crim. No. 633, U. S. v. A. Hulse; defendant fined $5, costs remitted.

July 19, 1924, Crim. No. 641, U. S. v. A. Hulse; defendant fined $5 and costs.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING:

Sept. 9, 1924, Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

Sept. 16, 1924, Cause No. 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al.

Sept. 24, 1924, Cause No. 2268, E. Henry v Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS:

July 15, 1924, Cause No. 2464, D. A. Zimmerman et al. v. Wm. A. Katz; marshal's return of summons.

July 16, 1924, Corpn. No. 74, International Finance and Exchange Co., Inc.; annual statement.

July 17, 1924, Cause No. 2463, American Manufacturing Company of China, Ind. v. A. E. Jackson; marshal's return of summons.

July 19, 1924, Cause No. 2372, In re Samuel L. Frost's will; receipts.

July 19, 1924, Cause No. 2465, S. Hughes et al. v. S. S. "Owego"; affidavit; summons issued.

July 22, 1924, Cause No. 2466, Asia Banking Corporation v. E. H. Himrod; petition; summons issued.

July 22, 1924, Cause No. 2467, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. C. Duffin; complaint; summons issued.

July 22, 1924, Cause No. 2465, S. Hughes et al. v. S. S. "Owego"; marshal's return of summons.

July 23, 1924, Cause No. 2448, F. Diaz et al. v. S.S. "Owego"; libellants' brief.

(By the Commissioner)

July 16, 1924, Crim. No. 639, U. S. v. F. M. Graham; affidavit; warrant issued.

July 16, 1924, Civil No. 174, H. Auslander v. F. Fernandez; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

July 17, 1924, Crim. No. 640, U. S. v. Jones Pendlebury; complaint.

July 17, 1924, Civil No. 175, Bachan Singh v. R. B. Skains; petition; summons issued.

July 17, 1924, Civil No. 144, F. Fernandez v. Jas. Creviing; marshal's return of writ of execution.

July 17, 1924, Civil No. 173, American Manufacturing Company of China, Inc. v. H. H. Cameron; marshal's return of summons.

July 18, 1924, Civil No. 175, Bachan Singh v. R. B. Skains; marshal's return of summons.

July 19, 1924, Civil No. 164, Z. K. Sung v. E. Rowan; marshal's return of writ of execution.

July 21, 1924, Civil No. 172, Hall & Holtz Ltd. v. G. Brown; marshal's return of summons.

July 21, 1924, Civil No. 164, Z. K. Sung v. E. Rowan; affidavit.

July 22, 1924, Civil No. 176, Belgium Mission v. A. R. Burt et al.; complaint; summons issued.

July 23, 1924, Civil No. 164, Z. K. Sung v. E. Rowan; notice.

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Future Sailings

For America and Canada

July 28 — San Francisco	Taiyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
July 29 — Seattle	P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 2 — Vancouver	E. of Russia	Am. C. P. O. S.
Aug. 2 — San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. C.
Aug. 9 — New York	Taketoyo Mar	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 10 — Seattle	P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Lin
Aug. 11 — San francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 16 — San Francisco	Pres. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 18 — Vancouver	E. of Australia	Am. C. P. O. S.
Aug. 22 — Seattle	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug 25 — San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Aug. 30 — San Francisco	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. C.

For Europe, India, Straits, Etc.

July 27 — Liverpool	Telamon	Br. B. & S.
July 30 — Trieste	Gerama	It. L.T.S.N. Co.
July 31 — Marseilles	†Amazone	Fr. M. M. Co.
Aug. 1 — Marseilles	†P. Garfield	Am. Dollar Line
Aug. 2 — Trieste	Rosandra	It. L.T.S.N. Co.
Aug. 2 — Naples	Emil Kirdorf	Ger. H. S. Line
Aug. 2 — London	Glentara	Br. G. L. E. A.
Aug. 5 — London	Devanha	Br. P. & O.
Aug. 9 — Rotterdam	†Oldekerk	Dut. H. C. T. Co.
Aug. 9 — London	Hakusan M	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 14 — Marseilles	Angkor	Fr. M. M. Co.
Aug. 14 — Liverpool	Ixion	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 14 — London	Durban Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 15 — Marseilles	†Pres. Polk	Am. Dollar Co.
Aug. 19 — London	†Mantau	Br. P. & O.
Aug. 20 — London	Tsuruga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 23 — London	Kitano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 28 — Marseilles	Azay Le Rideau	Fr. M. M. Cie
Aug. 29 — Marseilles	Brenta	It. L.T.S.N. Co.
Aug. 29 — Trieste	Scheer	It. L.T.S.N. Co.
Aug. 30 — Naples	†P. Monroe	Am. Dollar Line

For Japan Ports

July 29 Nagasaki	Narasaki M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 30 — Moji	Nikko Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 30 — Kobe	Laconia	It. L.T.S.N. Co.
Aug. 2 — Nagasaki	Shanghai Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

For Australia and Hongkong

July 27 — Hongkong, Manila	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
July 30 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. C.
Aug. 6 — Hongkong	Yokohama M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 7 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Lin
Aug. 13 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. C.
Aug. 19 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 27 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

For Southern Ports

July 27 D.L. Swatow, Hongkong	Taksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 27 7:00 Amoy and Canton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
July 29 10.00 Swatow, Canton	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
July 29 10.00 Swatow, Canton	Kansu	Br. B. & S.
July 29 M. Hongkong, Canton	Kwanglee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 30 D.L. Swatow, Canton	Tingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 31 11.00 *Amoy, Canton	Soochow	Br. B. & S.

For Northern Ports

July 27 8.00 Antung	Kiukiang	Br. B. & S.
July 27 10.00 Chefoo, Tientsin	Lienhsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 27 M. Tientsin	Tungwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 29 10.00 *Newchwang	Hunan	Br. B. & S.
July 29 3.00 Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
July 30 D.L. Tsingtau	Yatshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 31 11.00 *Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 31 D.L. Antung	Tungshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 31 11.00 Chefoo, Tientsin	Chekiang	Br. B. & S.

For River Ports

July 27 M.N. Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 28 M.N. Hankow	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
July 28 M.N. Hankow	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 28 M.N. Hankow	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 28 M.N. Hankow	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 29 M.N. Hankow	Kwangtah	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.
July 29 D.L. Chungking	Fuhwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 29 M.N. Hankow	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 29 M.N. Hankow	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
July 30 M.N. Hankow	Wosung	Br. B. & S.
July 31 M.N. Hankow	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
July 31 M.N. Hankow	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 1 M.N. Hankow	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT. †CARRYING
D. L.—DAYLIGHT. *MORNING

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
Mc. K. W.	Apr. 13	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
E.E.W.	May 30	Hira	Jap. Destroyer
E.E.W.	July 25	Hoza	Jap. Gun-boat
No. 1 B.	June 26	Asheville	Am. Gun-boat
1 C	July 2	Libia	It. Cruiser
O.G.W.		Teal	Br. Gun-boat
1 C	July 11	Isabel	Am. Yacht
J N B	July 12	Jone	Am. des.
1 C	July 17	Noa	Jap. Cruiser
I C	July 17	Pidgeon	Am. Gun-boat
B N B	July 18	Alcos	Fr. Gun-boat

Sailed From Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Polyphemus	July 19
Siberia Maru	July 16
Tecumseh	July 16
Yankee Arrow	July 8

FOR VANCOUVER

Chris Mollier	July 25
Empress of Asia	July 6
Empress of Canada	July 22

FOR SEATTLE

Alabama Maru	July 23
Anna E. Morse	July 25
Arabia Maru	July 12
Dewey	July 17
President Grant	July 5
President Madison	July 17
Stoweken	July 5
West O'Rowa	July 5

FOR NEW YORK

Cyclops	July 8
Dryden	July 4
Fushimi Maru	July 12
Gaelic Prince	July 10
Havre Maru	July 6
President Adams	July 18
Stanley	July 8
Tatsuno Maru	July 12

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Anchises	July 11
Carmarthenshire	July 6
Carnarvonshire	July 17
City of Napier	July 7
Colorado	July 15
Genoa Maru	July 5
Karmala	July 8
Malwa	July 22
Phemius	July 4
President Cleveland	July 20
Telamon	July 16

FOR HAMBURG

Atlas Maru	July 6
Earnland	July 19
Pfalz	July 7
Westerdyk	July 8

FOR COPENHAGEN

Formosa	July 2
Malaya	July 6

FOR BARCELONIA

Isla de Panay	July 9

FOR TRIESTE

Nippon	July 2

FOR MARSEILLES

Angers	July 3
Porthos	July 17

FOR INDIA

Morioka Maru	July 24
Soudan	July 4

AUTOMOBILES

大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

FEATURES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1924

Truce Is Reached In Oil War

British, Dutch And American Groups Agree On Division Of Fields

By DREW PEARSON

The Hague.—The Oil War is over. The vast industrial struggle which, since the close of the World War, has been waged with intense bitterness over half the globe between the Americans and allied British and Dutch interests has been settled by a peace without victory.

The authority for this statement is Jonkheer Hugo Loudon of the Royal Dutch Oil Company, one of the leading generals on the British-Dutch side. Jonkheer Loudon is director of many of the 125 subsidiary companies which make up the great British-Dutch combine, and during the Oil War directed operations as managing director of the Batavian Petroleum Company, one of the three big divisions into which the Dutch-Royal army was divided. The Batavian was organised for production while the Anglo-Saxon Company had charge of shipments and the Asiatic Petroleum Company looked after the sales and distribution. These three great concerns were combined under the name of the Royal Dutch-Shell Company.

WHEN IT STARTED

The start of the Oil War was the realisation by the great nations, from their experience in the world conflict, that control of oil was vital to any country's existence in the event of such another catastrophe as that of 1914-1918.

In the struggle against Germany, America supplied 80 percent of the oil which drove the fleets, the tanks, the motor cars and the aeroplanes of the Allies. That was a fact which was not much relished by European countries, and especially Great Britain, and with the opening of the Versailles Conference the latter country launched a tremendous oil offensive with the object of freeing herself from dependence on American oil.

The struggle raged in Persia, Mesopotamia, India, throughout the Orient and in many of the republics of South America. Now, according to Jonkheer Loudon, a truce has been declared and an amicable settlement made by an agreement dividing the spoils between the two great antagonists.

I went to him to ask who he thought would win the struggle and was met with the declaration that the struggle was over with neither side a victor.

MOSUL DISPUTE SETTLED

"The Oil War is over," he said. "Mosul, which was one of the hottest bones of contention between the British and Americans, is no longer in dispute. An agreement has been reached by which 25 percent interest in these fields has been given to the Americans, who are represented, I understand, by a combination of the Standard, Sinclair and Gulf groups; 49 percent of the remaining stock goes to the British, with 26 percent to be divided between the Dutch and French.

"An agreement has also been reached in Persia and Mesopotamia by which the northern fields go to the Americans while the Anglo-Persian Company controls Mesopotamia and Southern Persia. Certain regional understandings have also been reached, such as for instance in China, where the Royal Dutch-Shell sells in the south and the Standard Oil Company in the north."

"How about Russia?"

"Russia is of course more or less an open field and is also the most important of them all. Before the war the Empire of the Czars was second to the United States in the production of petroleum and at one time produced nearly half of the world's supply. As far as oil is concerned, she is the most courted country in the world today with all oil groups bidding for her hand. At present it is first come first served. My own company, the Royal Dutch, has stipulated that we will not intrude on any field which was operated or leased by another firm before the revolution."

NOT A MONOPOLY

I asked Jonkheer Loudon if the agreement between the great American and British-Dutch interests meant that these two mighty competitors now control between them the world's supply of oil.

"Not at all," he replied decisively, "such a control would be impossible. People of the various countries concerned would not have permitted it. Besides which, outside of the American and Anglo-Dutch groups there are a vast number of independent companies and any monopoly of the world's oil is an impossibility."

Jonkheer Louden denied vigorously that any discrimination was being made against Americans in Dutch territory and particularly the report that American companies had been excluded from drilling in the Dutch East Indies. He pointed out that Americans hold big blocks of stock in Dutch oil companies.

I asked him about the report that American companies had been barred from Australia and that the British Government of Palestine had arrested and deported prospectors of the Standard Oil Company.

"The British Government," he replied, "sometimes uses methods of which we Dutch do not approve, but I am sure that no such discrimination is practiced today. As far as Australia is concerned, there is no oil in that country. We have had prospectors over every square foot of it, and if there had been a drop of petroleum there they would have found it."

Dawes Assails Demagogues

Evanston, Ill., June 17.—Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes had not intended to deliver a political speech when 3000 of his neighbors gathered on his front lawn to celebrate his becoming a candidate for vice president on the Republican ticket. But Dawes changed his mind and took the opportunity to tell his fellow townsmen what he thought about demagogues and demagoguery, which, he vigorously declared, constituted one of the chief curses of the nation.

In the presence of the people with whom he daily is associated, the general restrained himself more than has some times been his custom. No "Hell 'n Maria" was hurled from the porch where Dawes stood, flanked by his friends, and delivered his first public address since he became a vice presidential candidate.

"The economic principles involved in questions of national policy are continually obscured by a dense and putrid fogbank of demagogic argument," Dawes declared.

"There is a great need for the people to demand from their political leaders a strict adherence to the truth, including a disagreeable truth. To such an extent has grown the curse of demagoguery in this country that the real facts and issue are concealed simply for the purpose of selfish political and group interests.

"Europe has been brought to the very brink of the abyss by this method of treating serious questions involving great elemental and economic principles. To save herself she has abandoned the demagogue and returned to common sense.

"An orgy of demagogism has been running rife in the world and we here in the United States are feeling its effects. All good Democrats and all good Republicans who put their country above their party demand the beginning of an era of common sense in public discussions. As to the demagogue on the stump, whatever may be his party. I want it distinctly understood that in the coming campaign I ask no quarter and will give none."

Uniformity In Thought A Peril

Providence, R. I., June 15.—Using radio development as the main theme of his baccalaureate sermon, and speaking into a microphone that broadcast his words, President W. H. P. Faunce appealed to the graduating class of Brown University to "live as sworn foes of standardisation in education or in life."

"We do not want college students like bricks in a row, each one eight inches by four by two," he said. "We want them like trees in a garden, each one with a chance to unfold its finest possible self.

"Unless we thus keep our individual souls alive, the radio will certainly create the mob mind. When all men can think and feel together at the same instant will they think justly and wisely? Diffusion of ideas is no guarantee of their truth; proclamation is not proof. Vainly does day unto day utter speech unless night unto night shows knowledge. Back of all the apparatus on the housetops must be the quieted souls who can say 'Yea' when the world cries 'Nay,' and remain sure of themselves and of God."

To achieve this independence of mind, Dr. Faunce said, "we must preserve in every human life a margin of leisure and privacy."

"A printed page that has no margin offends the eye," he continued. "The man that is always rushing about, doing things, is a man whose doing has little meaning. A hundred million people running around like myriads of insects on an ant hill does not constitute either a democracy or a kingdom of heaven.

"Many of our young people have acquired the 'moving picture mind'—all life to them is a series of snapshots, with no chance for a time exposure. Hence they cannot think straight on any subject. They are a bundle of transient impressions and confused ideas.

"Solitude is to the soul what space is to a growing tree—without it the tree or the soul is stunted and dwarfed. True religion consists largely in listening. It is not in arguing or defending but in opening the soul to the still small voice of the Divine. Let not your soul be a cheap lodging house for all vagrant ideas, but a reception room for justice, truth, beauty, for God himself. 'If any man open, I will come in'—that is the voice of the infinite.

"Another clear duty emerges—to resist the almost universal tendency to 'leveling down.' The fundamental principle of the moving picture is that there shall be no grades in pictures, that nothing shall be thrown upon the screen which is not equally intelligible to old and young, to educated and to ignorant. Shall the radio also exclude all graded instruction, and utter only the platitudes which are equally acceptable to all mankind?

"A democracy which leads us to an intellectual melting pot, a drab mass in which individual taste and conviction have disappeared, is a pseudo democracy and a tyranny."

British Union Hasn't Struck In 29 Years

London, (By United Press).—The world's non-strike championship is claimed by the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives of England.

This union has a record of twenty-nine years without a strike—and it challenges any other labor union in any country to show an equal or better performance.

T. F. Richards, President of the union, also claims that it is the only labor organisation in the world that maintains, with its employers, a guarantee fund against strikes.

This fund amounts to $5,000, and is raised by mutual assessments upon the workers and employers. The agreement is that should a strike ever occur the matter will be referred to a mutually appointed tribunal to decide which side is at fault, and then forfeit from that side's deposit enough money to compensate the other side for all losses it sustained because of the strike.

STANDARD-BEARER OF REPUBLICANISM

CALVIN COOLIDGE

Money Means Little In Life Of President Coolidge

Family Tradition Is One Of Hard Work With Small Gains

By MARK SULLIVAN

There will be a renewed flood now of information about Coolidge—articles about his public career and his private personality, his tastes, his ideals, his points of view, his background in Massachusetts and Vermont. The intention of the present article, however, is merely to cover one angle of Coolidge which seems to the writer interesting and important—which seems, indeed, to go as far as any single phase of a man's personality can toward explaining the predominating characteristic of his attitude as President and the affairs of the country. This aspect of Coolidge is important as respects his public function; and also, as the writer believes, is interesting to any person who ever reflects about that indefinite but fundamental thing that we call a man's philosophy of life.

We are in a time of changing standards about money. The income tax law takes a larger share of the inheritances that rich men try to pass on to their heirs than ever before. The new Federal inheritance tax, added to the local inheritance tax exacted by some states, will take more than half the fortunes of some rich men when they die—after taking more than half of their incomes while they live. It isn't done under the pressure of war. It isn't a levy on capital for an emergency of national defense. It is done more than five years after the war is over.

Moreover, the new income tax law introduces for the first time the institution of the "glass pocket." The amount of tax a man pays, and by a mathematical inference the amount of money he has and makes, is going to be in one degree or another public. Each man's neighbors are going to know his fortune, his profits and his annual income.

AMERICA'S EVOLUTION

Out of all this and some other tendencies there are going to be social and economic results too large to discuss here. Nevertheless, let us say in passing that this is but one more of many evidences that America is in a rapid, a really furiously rapid, course of evolution, a course which few recognise, toward a destination that still fewer understand.

The one aspect of the nature of our income tax and inheritance laws, both Federal and state, and of the prevailing attitude of the government toward both public and private money—the one aspect of all that about which there may be a justified feeling of dubiousness on the part of thoughtful persons—is that thrift, saving, economy, is not prized. On the contrary, economy in government is on the defensive. Those who fight for it do not generally succeed. In the recent Congress there were many issues affording opportunity for a direct line-up between those who stood for economy and those who stood for increased expenditure. In the great majority of these issues those who stood for economy lost. The same is well known to be true about most legislatures. (At least it has been true about most state legislatures for the last six years. Just recently the increasing burden of the taxpayer in some Western states has become so heavy and he has become so acutely conscious of it that economy in some of these state governments is beginning to make a little headway.)

Not only that: economy in private life, thrift and saving as a fundamental part of the individual philosophy of life, is not in high standing. The proof of that is equally abundant. A single detail of the proof is the practice of Henry Ford in soliciting persons to buy his automobiles on the installment plan—soliciting persons who can save as little as $5 a week to spend that $5 on one of his automobiles.

COOLIDGE FOR THRIFT

To an older generation of Americans this would have seemed all wrong. A man who was without enough money to buy a Ford automobile, even a second-hand one, and whose income is so small that he can save only $5 a week, would have been encouraged under an older American point of view to put such narrow savings as this into the savings bank and ultimately into a home.

Now the point of view of Coolidge toward all this is distinctly that of the older American generation. He is for economy in government. That more than any other one thing is the outstanding feature of his record. And his public attitude about economy in government is a part of his private attitude toward money and part of his personal philosophy of life.

The fact that Coolidge has little money has been one of the conspicuous facts of his career. During all that period when the public was becoming acquainted with this new figure in our national life this aspect of Coolidge kept coming out in the papers. The fact that when he was Governor of Massachusetts he refrained from having a pretentious house, and lived in one room in a Boston hotel, leaving his family at their little home in Northampton—this and other aspects of the simplicity of Coolidge's life and the modesty of his means were constantly discussed.

Now, the regrettable fact is that to many persons—and this is a proof of the modern American point of view, I have spoken of—the fact is that many persons regarded Coolidge's lack of money, or rather the fact that Coolidge had not been a money-maker and had not attempted a money-making career—many persons regarded this not as a recommendation of Coolidge but as a reason why his capacity should be looked

(Continued on Page 4)

Better Agriculture In China

Production Can Be Increased; Plant Selection A Great Factor

By JOHN H. REISNER

China's outstanding commercial asset—whatever else it may also be—is her agriculture. The national necessities not provided directly from the land and procured from foreign countries are for the most part indirectly provided by exchange of her agricultural products. A study of the Maritime Customs import and export returns will indicate how true the above statement is. The relation between China's trade and commerce, on the one hand, and her agriculture, on the other hand, is more intimate than is generally recognised. It is a fact that should engage more of the interest and thought of both foreign and Chinese commercial leaders interested in the development of China trade.

Can China's agricultural production be increased? This is an easy question. The answer is an unqualified yes. How China's agricultural production can be increased is a more difficult and baffling problem though it lends itself easily to the making of many schemes and programs of agricultural improvement. There are a few outstanding instances which can be cited where improvements in production have been introduced and have not only been accepted and used by the farmers, but have been and still are, extending their influence over an increasing area and are closely related to national commerce. It is interesting to note also the part which foreign introductions have played in these improvements.

Improved seeds lead the list of projects which have resulted in increased production and have influenced commerce and trade. Consider foreign cotton seed. The name of the benefactor who introduced it into North China (presumably into an area not far east of Tientsin), is unknown From there it was introduced into Shensi and, from the same or a new source, into Hupeh. Shensi cotton for many years has been considered one of the highest grade China cottons, and until recently has sold at a premium. The value of Laohokou (Hupeh), which is often sold on the market for Shensi, and Shensi cottons must be estimated in terms of millions of dollars. The present disrepute of the Shensi cotton may be due to mixing with inferior grades or to deterioration of seed, but at any rate, its contribution to trade and indutry has been very great. Nor is there sufficient evidence to indicate that its contributions have all been made and that honesty in marketing would not get back its previous position on the market lists.

FOREIGN PEANUTS

The remarkable contributions made and being made increasingly each year by the foreign peanut was the object of comment in the editorial columns of The China Press a short time ago. The original four pounds of peanuts brought to Shanghai by Archdeacon Thompson about 35 years ago from Virginia, one half of which was introduced into North China by the late Dr. Chas. R. Mills, another missionary, have been increased many millions of times, are now widely distributed especially in North China, and play an important part in China's daily subsistence as well as in her commerce and trade.

The introduction of foreign tobacco seed into areas already noted for this product has resulted in very greatly increased production and improved product. This increase has been due almost wholly to the efforts put forth by the British-American Tobacco Company.

The "Irish potato" is another introduction whose production is rather rapidly extending and which, in many localities, has become indigeneous and enters regularly ino the diet of the local people.

Silkworm "seed" or eggs, of selected varieties, and tested for pebrine disease, are beginning to make themselves felt as a factor in increased and improved silk production in China. The demand for such seed has already greatly outdistanced the supply. In South China silk worm egg cards offered by the Canton Christian College demand a premium in the local markets over locally produced eggs. The International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China last year produced in China over a million layings of tested eggs for use principally in the important silk producing provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang. This last spring, the farmers about Nanking came directly to the Department of Sericulture of the University of Nanking and bought up all the Summer crop seed the latter could supply and gladly paid for it. The great difficulty in bringing about a rapid improvement in silk production is the present inability to provide but a very small proportion of the disease-free eggs needed and the inability to control the unsanitary conditions in the homes where the silkworms are reared. The statement is attributed to an expert of the above International Committee that China's present silk production could be increased four times if only disease could be eliminated. This increase would largely be net gain so far as the farmers are concerned, and would make its influence felt at once in the silk export market. Little has yet been attempted in a thoroughly scientific way to increase silk yields within a variety of cocoons by careful selection, but the opportunity for unusual results is most alluring.

BIGGER WHEAT YIELDS

Improvement in wheat yields and increased production to meet the growing demand are clearly indicated by results of two projects now under way at the University of Nanking. Wheat improved by selection and harvested from the increased fields on the University farm this spring for distribution among the farmers averaged 160 catties per mow (23.5 bushels per acre) as against 84 catties er mow (12.3 bushels per acre) for the surrounding farmers. This last figure was secured at the time the University threshed the farmers wheat in their small power American threshing machine which performance by the way marked the first time that wheat of these farmers, back to the first ancestor, was not threshed on a dirt floor; and they greatly appreciated the fact that the wheat was clean. About 80 piculs of this improved wheat will be given out for fall seeding.

The second project had to do with the irrigation of winter wheat in Northern Anhwei where almost invariably the yield of this important crop is reduced because of lack of water at some critical time during the growing season. The results this year were especially significant in view of the fact that many fields of wheat, weakened by drought were attacked by plant lice and were plowed under. Thousands of acres of wheat were thus a total loss to the farmers. The average yield for the region was below normal whereas he irrigated wheat withstood the attacks of the plant lice and have a high production of grain.

So far as the writer has been able to learn very little increased production has been accomplished through suggested improvement of cultural methods as now practiced by the farmers in crop production. This is interesting in view of the commonly accepted idea that Chinese methods of growing crops are not "scientific" and could be greatly improved by adopting western practices of soil and crop management.

Increased agricultural production in China will come most easily and quickly through increasing yield by scientific plant selection; the elimination of losses due to external factors such as floods, droughts, insects, and diseases and to a limited extent by improving cultural practices especially along the lines of soil fertility.

'A flourishing agriculture will mean a flourishing commerce.'

Farmers In America Are Car Owners

Washington.—The first comprehensive survey of the farmers' use of automobiles has been completed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics United States Department of Commerce, showing the widespread use of the automobile and motor truck among the presentday farmer.

Of necessity, the survey could not cover the whole of the United States, but carefully selected areas were chosen, and it is from these that the Department has gathered and compiled data showing the relation that the automobile and truck play in the farmers' existence.

MIDDLE WEST PERCENTAGE

In the Atlantic Coast areas 58 percent of the farmers have automobiles. In different areas in the Middle West 70 to 85 percent own cars, while in Washington and Idaho 86 percent of the farmers have adopted this improved method of transportation. The only region where less than half the farmers owned automobiles was in the dry farming wheat area, which has suffered financially since 1917, and which is reflected in the number of automobiles owned on the farms in those regions.

The survey shows that in Pennsylvania 58 percent of the farmers possess a passenger car or truck; Kansas, 85 percent; South Dakota, 70 percent; Montana, 48 percent; Colorado, 85 percent and Washington and Idaho, 86 percent.

The figures indicate that the phaeton is the farmers' car for all-around use, from hauling milk or feed to transporting children to and from Sunday school picnics. In all areas two-thirds or more of the cars reported were phaetons. Next to the phaeton, trucks were most used, running up to about one-fourth of all motor vehicles in some areas though less important in others. Roadsters, sedans and couples were less frequently reported, rarely totaling one-tenth of all vehicles.

Over two-thirds of the cars reported were of makes now priced less than $500, f.o.b. factory for phaetons.

FOR FARM BUSINESS

Most of the service of these farmowned cars was devoted directly to farm business, such use being estimated by farmers in the different areas at two-thirds to nine-tenths of the total use. With the annual cost of operation amounting to between $200 and $300, the cost of the car for pleasure use averaged from $50 to $100 per year.

The average prices paid for cars varied in the different areas with difference in the proportions of the different types. That of the phaeton was about $700. The average length of life estimated for phaetons varied from seven to eight years.

Ford Casts Aluminum In Dies

Casting of aluminum in dies has been developed on an extensive scale at the Highland Park Plant of the Ford Motor Company, and the excellence of the thousands of finished parts which are now turned out daily is the result of years of research, experiment and effort.

For a long time die casting was looked upon as an impossibility. The old methods of casting in sand moulds permits the air to exude through the sand as the hot metal is poured in, while pouring metal into dies or solid moulds caused air bubbles to form resulting in so-called "pockets" in the cast, thus leaving an inferior product. Then the secret of feeding the molten metal into the dies from underneath was discovered.

The die is placed directly above the pot containing the molten metal. In fact it takes the place of a lid. When a cast is to be made all the operator is required to do is to turn the air pressure onto the hot metal. The pressure forces the metal up through a feeder into the die, and on up to the top of the latter. As the metal goes in the air is forced out through minute vents provided for the purpose.

As the top of the die is filled first the cast naturally solidifies from that point downwards. The air is forced out by the first rush of molten metal to the top of the mould, and as metal only can enter by the feeder all danger of air bubbles is eliminated, and the cast is perfect.

Among the principal parts cast in this department are fan-belt pulleys, the daily production being 10,500. Magnet supports are turned out at the rate of 140,000 each day, while 4,500 sedan mouldings, 7,400 window regulators and 8,000 priming rods

Seek Uniform System Of Signals For Motorists

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce is cooperating with the American Engineering Standards committee in its efforts to work out a uniform system of highway signals and uniform lighting devices. Railroad, motor and other organizations have been studying this subject for more than a year and great progress has been made, as was disclosed in a recent preliminary report Mr. Graham directs attention to two important needs for uniformity, one being signals to be made by the drivers themselves and the other signs and signals to direct traffic.

"All the intricate attempts at driver signal system are fallacious," says Mr. Graham. "I do not believe that any set of hand signals can be perfected for general use which will infallibly indicate the driver's purpose to stop, turn up or turn to the right or left. Under the stress of excitement a driver may readily forget even an apparently simply system. Also, it is not always easy, while managing a car, to get the arm and hand exactly in the position to carry certain information to traffic behind.

"The my judgment, there is just one thing to do, and that is to thrust out the left hand as a sign of warning. This will act as signal to slow up everything behind until the driver's intentions have been ascertained. The question of the signals which shall guide the driver and regulate traffic involves a far more complicated proposition. Wherever there are standards generally accepted these should be followed.

"For example, I see no excuse for anything but green lights to permit traffic to go ahead, and red lights to stop it. Railroad practice has established this system throughout the United States. Therefore, since this is known everywhere, why trifle with it? If we could standardize the regulations for size, weight, speed, equipment, warning signs, etc., we should do a wonderful thing toward safegarding human life."

The Traffic Committee of the National Chamber is planning to issue a book to be given to every purchaser of a new car containing instructions and hints to assist owner in handling his car with due regard to the safety of the public.

We also believe," adds Mr. Graham. "that adequately kept statistics will show that in a majority of automobile accidents the fault is with the pedestrian rather than with the automobile driver. If any one doubts this, he can prove to his own satisfaction a hundred times a day how frequent is the indifference of the pedestrian to his own self protection."

In studying the motor accident situation it was found that only eight States keep an adequate record of accidents on the streets and highways. They are Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia and Wis consin.

Accident statistics in Massachusetts show that 30 per cent of 500 motor car fatalities result from driving too fast for conditions. Statistics also show that about 10 per cent of the accidents followed the driving of a car by an intoxicated person.

"The fear of God," adds Mr. Graham, "must be put into the murdering criminals who cause such accidents."

"We believe," says Mr. Graham, "that our suggestion of impounding is feasible. It will reach many minor offenses for which juries now hesitate to impose jail sentences. It is part of police practice to confiscate that which is used to the detriment of the public. We constantly see police taking away murderous weapons, gambling devices, drugs, alcoholic liquors and the vehicles in which they are conveyed.

"We believe that even under the present law this suggestion is legal. If not, we shall recommend the enactment by all Legislatures of laws which will make the impounding plan possible.

"The industry is having prepared a specimen law, so that all who desire to know what would be a proper enactment drawn with regard to constitutional limitations and practical effectiveness may have a copy.

"The plan does not comprise the establishment of municipal pounds. This would mean expense. It might lead to graft. It might raise questions of liability in respect to the condition in which the impounding car should be returned to the owner. Our suggestion is one of two things:

"First—The car should be impounded in the garage of the owner with police seals attached.

"Second—The car could be impounded, at the owner's expense in a public garage, with police seals attached.

"In either case, the car could not be returned to service until the police had removed the seals. We believe that many an offender who scorns a fine would be chastened by the temporary loss of his car."

It is interesting to note that this idea of impounding cars—although not for reckless driving—has just been adopted by the Detroit Director of Traffic and Police Department. The system adopted there is to clear the streets of the large number of motor vehicles found abandoned or neglected. The conditon, it is said, has become a serious nuisance in many localities.

"In a few cases," said Thomas J. O'Grady' Director of Traffic, "we find that owners have left town following hurried calls and that mistakes in their orders to their employes or to garages have resulted, in their machines being left seemingly abandoned.

"In the majority of the cases however, these cars we are finding have 1923 license plates attached and their time-worn and dilapidated appearance compels the impression that their owners have picked the city's streets for an auto dumping ground."

The impounding order, which went into effect in Detroit a few days ago, specifies that such neglected motor cars will be taken to the auto pound, held there for a period of thirty days to await their owners, and those not claimed at the end of the thirty-day period, will be either sold or taken to a dump and disposed of as rubbish.

Unity Of Action For German Firm

Mannheim, Germany.—The director of the Benz Co. in Mannheim and Gaggenau and the Daimler Co. in Untertuerkheim and Merienfelde have decided on "unity of action."

A proposal is to be laid before a general meeting of stockholders that the yearly profit of the two companies shall be thrown together and divided pro rata.

All members of the board of directors of the one company are to be elected to the board of the other at the general meeting and at the same time all managers of the one company are to enter in the managerial board of the other. The head of the unity of action is a working board, formed by three directors and three managers of each company.

The main purpose of this "unity of action," lasting up to Dec. 31, 2000, is to eliminate completely the competition between the two companies and to make possible a common manufacturing platform, resulting in considerable saving in production. In the same manner the facilities for buying raw materials and selling motor vehicles are to be combined.

IN SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland has now one automobile to every 175 inhabitants, which gives a total of 22,655 motor vehicles in that country. The largest number of cars is owned in the Canton of Zurich, 3728, while the Canton of Geneva comes next with 3424.

3,105,350 Work In Automotive Field

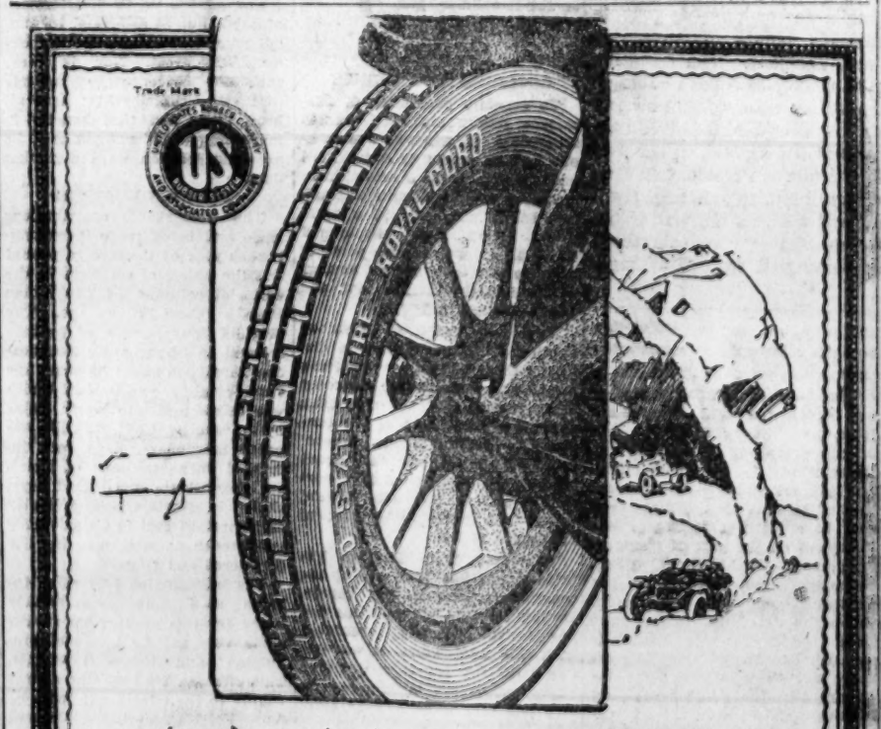
According to the latest figures there were employed, directly or indirectly, in the automotive industry in the United States in the last year 3,105,350 persons, of whom 318,100 are workers in the motor vehicle factories. This and Figures of the Automobile Industry," issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.'

Among the outstanding facts brought out in the review are:

The world registration is 18,023,584 motor vehicles, 83 percent in the U. S. A.

Motor vehicle taxes in the United States in 1923 totaled $471,548,000.

Farmers' Federal motor tax bill in 1923 was $45,864,200.



Low tire cost doesn't mean buying the cheapest tire you can find. It means buying the tire that carries your motor car furthest at the least cost per mile.

United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd.
17 Jinkee Road

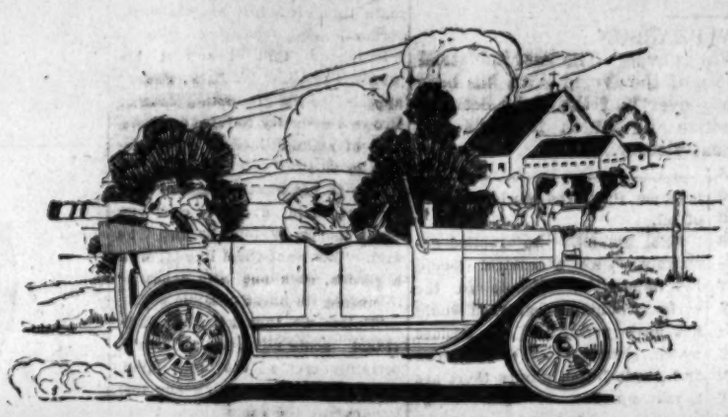
Distributors
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
36 Bubbling Well Road.

Royal Cord
A United States Tire

for Economical Transportation
CHEVROLET
20 Miles per Gallon

for Economical Transportation
CHEVROLET
20 Miles per Gallon

Do not overlook this!



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That the Chevrolet is unquestionably the most economical car is proved by the ever increasing sales here and abroad. No car is any better than the service which goes behind it. Our cars are sold with Hartzenbusch's service. Ask any Chevrolet owner.

We are ready for immediate delivery

Get some fresh air, the hot season is on.

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for Economical Transportation
CHEVROLET
20 Miles per Gallon

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'Red' Gas As Danger Signal

The novel suggestion that all motor gasoline be colored red as a safety measure designed to guard against its being mistaken for water, kerosene or other colorless liquid products, is advanced by W. A. Jacobs, chemical engineer, U. S. Department of the Interior, who has been detailed by the bureau of mines to make a special study of the hazards of gasoline.

The use of the color red is considered almost universally as an indication of danger, Jacobs points out. On the railroad it shows the engineer that the track is not clear, in blasting operations it warns people of possible danger; traffic officers use it as an indicator that traffic is halted, and in some States all gasoline sold must be dispensed in containers painted red. In fact, red has been used so long as an indicator of danger that practically everyone recognises the need for care when this symbol is displayed.

WARTIME RULES

In wartime, the army and navy require that all gasoline of the socalled "fighting grade" be colored red. This is a safety precaution which indicates to the men handling the fuel that it is much more volatile than the ordinary motor gasoline and consequently more likely to take fire and possibly produce a violent explosion. The red color also serves to prevent the filling of the fighting planes with motor gas, which is not sufficiently volatile and is likely to cause the motor to fail and result in a bad accident.

As many gasoline cans, pumps, tank wagons, etc., are painted red to indicate possible danger, the suggestion is made that motor gasoline be colored red to serve as an extra precaution. Various chemical companies manufacture a soluble red dye for mineral oils which is cheap, easy to use, imparts a distinct color to the gasoline and has no deleterious effect on the gasoline or the engine in which it is burned. The bureau of mines has made a number of experiments with this dye and has found that one ounce is sufficent to impart a distinctive color to 1000 gallons of gasoline at an approximate cost of 7 cents.

MOTORS USE MOST

It is not feasible to color gasoline used for dry cleaning, solvent or other similar purposes. It is, however, estimated by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce that 90 percent of the gasoline produced is consumed in internal combustion engines, principally automobiles and it is believed that the universal use of this dye for all motor gasoline would cut down very materially the hazards incidental to its handling and use.

Objection might be made that some unscrupulous dealers would use this dye to camouflage a cheap, poorly refined gasoline, but as the great bulk of gasoline is bought and sold on a specification basis, there would seem to be little likelihood of deception being practiced. Should any dealer attempt such deception, the motorist would soon become aware of the fact due to the faulty operations of his motor.

30,000 Fords To Be Made In Britain

The Manchester plant of the Ford Motor Company of England Ltd., the largest automobile factory in the British Isles, will produce approximately 30,000 cars during the year 1924, according to a recent report.

The English company, formed in 1910, began operations in a small factory near London where 570 cars were turned out in the first year. The factory was moved shortly afterward to Manchester, forming the nucleus about which the present mammoth plant employing 2,200 men has developed.

While the company was originally dependent on the Ford Motor Company in America for parts, the new plant includes on its 316,924 square feet of floor space complete up-to-date automotive production machinery for every important unit. Thus the English Ford car, originally a combination of American parts and British assembly, is now 95 percent. British, both in manufacture and materials.

Since its inception thirteen years ago the Manchester plant has grown to be the largest Ford plant outside of the United States and it is estimated has directly and indirectly given employment to 20,000 British workmen.

British Buyers Still Hesitating

Await Definite Prices Under Removal Of McKenna Duty

BRIT cmfwy ck2u.

London, June 10.—Only something entirely unforeseen, such as a general election and a change of government in England, can prevent imported cars being admitted free of duty into Great Britain on and after August 1.

The three month's period of grace afforded to the motor industry as a "concession" before the abandonment of the import tax is regarded by the manufacturers as worse than useless. It is benefiting nobody, they say, and, in fact, it already has done an endless amount of harm both to the home industry and to importers.

RESEMBLES BUYERS STRIKE.

It has resulted in something resembling a buyers' strike. Chaotic conditions prevailed throughout the industry owing to the uncertainty of the future in respect of the intensity of increased foreign competition. Private buyers have cancelled orders, or have refrained from buying, anticipating a big all-round reduction of prices two months hence and manufacturers have been compelled to reduce deliveries of materials, in some cases to the extent of 50 per cent.

Nearly every plant in the country has discharged a proportion of its employees, and it is believed that the sale of both British and foreign cars cannot be expected to revive until the present state of uncertainty is ended with the announcement of makers' and importers' programs and prices for 1925.

It is understood that certain car importing companies, of which General Motors, Ltd., is most prominent, have formulated a plan to meet the requirements of the trade owing to the prevailing conditions.

G. M. C. OFFERS REFUND

In brief, the general plan is one under which the immediate car buyer would be entitled, when the duty is removed, to receive a refund representing the proportion of the duty borne by his purchase. General Motors is offering to refund to the buyer who takes delivery now, or prior to Aug. 1, the difference between the current prices and those in force after that date subject only to specified deductions. These deductions presumably represent amounts which it might be expected would apply as reductions in prices even were the import duty retained. Thus, if the Chevrolet chassis or four-passenger car is reduced more than £10, the immediate buyer will receive a refund of any reduction in excess of that amount after August 1. In the case of the Buick open car the amount is £20 and in that of the Buick sedan £45.

It remains to be seen whether or not British manufacturers in general will be able to cut their manufacturing costs to anything proportionate to the duty now borne by imported car buyers—which is estimated to represent approximately 15 per cent in most cases. But extreme doubt may be expressed as to the possibilities of that being done at so short a notice.

It can be said, however, that British manufacturers, for the most part, are not fearing the keener competition from the U. S. A. so much as that of France and Italy. The mainstay of the British motor industry for two or three years past has been the light car, as represented by the Morris, with its 12-hp. engine, two or four-seated body, wheelbase of 102 in., track of 48 in. and prices ranging from £200 to £350.

Consolation is taken from the fact that American manufacturers have nothing precisely on these lines to offer the British public. French and Italian makers, however, have long since standardized precisely similar types, notably Citroen, Renault and Fiat, though admittedly they have been handicapped very considerably in their sales in England by the import duty.

Whether those three firms, which in particular are feared, can so reduce their British prices as to cut into the home manufacturers' trade seriously remains to be seen.

CITROEN TO CUT PRICES

Citroen has stated that he expects to be able on Aug. 1 to reduce his prices by 10 or 15 per cent. If he can do no more than that he will do very little harm to British makers of corresponding types of car.

Morris, Standard and a few others, at all events, should be able to hold their own, and if Renault and Fiat cannot make any more considerable reductions they are not likely to be any more successful in encroaching upon British light car sales. But they will possibly prevent the expansion of British output that would have occurred next year if the import duty had remained in force.

But although American manufacturers have nothing exactly like the popular British light car to offer, the lower prices they will be able to accept will, despite the differences in chassis specification and type, no doubt assist them in securing an increased volume of business. It may take them up for the loss of sales which they have experienced already and will suffer prior to Aug. 1 owing to the uncertainty and confusion in the minds of potential buyers.

The latter are in many cases expecting imported car prices to drop 33 1/3. per cent.

Considering now what possible counteraction the British industry can take, it is safe to say that, with a few exceptions, no marked reductions in selling prices are possible if plants are to continue to operate at a profit.

MAY BUY PARTS IN U. S.

Several possible moves have already been mentioned. The first of these is the purchase of parts from the United States, when and where these can be obtained at lower prices than British manufacturers can produce them themselves. Obviously, however, this means a serious depreciation of capital, for it would infer that a large proportion of the existing equipment of plants would be rendered unnecessary.

It would also necessitate a complete redesigning of models, for it is hardly likely that such components could be obtained in accordance with exclusive designs at lower figures than those for which they can be made in England. Stock engines, gearsets, etc., would have to be utilized, which in most cases would mean an entire change of character of the assembled car as compared with that now current.

There is a very limited choice of British stock components. In fact, apart from engines, they are not available at all from firms of any magnitude.

COOPERATIVE BUYING

Another suggestion is that manufacturers should adopt some system of co-operative buying, but the details of such a plan and how it would operate are at present lacking.

Still another possible move is in the direction of mergers, and here it must be admitted there is considerable scope. This last statement is confirmed by the fact that, to produce a total of 70,000 cars, in Great Britain last year, 110 entirely separate British manufacturers were engaged upon 190 distinct chassis models.

There is still a fourth plan, which was put forward by one of the most prominent British manufacturers during the war, but which met with no response at that time—possibly, for one reason, because is exponent preferred temporarily, to remain anonymous. The dea in that case was that British manufacturers, or at least an appreciable proportion of them, should co-operate in the building of a line of cars to meet the anticipated American competition immediately after the war, when, it was at that time expected, the import duty would be allowed to lapse automatically.

The suggestion was that the manufacturers interested should contribute toward the capital of a new company formed to assemble parts made by the individual manufacturers, the latter continuing, if they wished, to make cars to their own special designs or to utilize a selection of the cooperatively made components.

PESSIMISM UNWARRANTED.

Despite the assertions which have been made as to the calamitous effect this move of the government is likely to have on the British motor industry, and ignoring the obviously exaggerated statements that have issued from certain quarters—one was to the effect that 1,000,000 men would be thrown out of employment—there is reason for questioning whether the broad outlook of the home industry is as bad as individual members of it have endeavored to make out.

Amid the welter of pessimism a leading trade journal has expressed its confidence in the ability of stable British manufacturers to meet the conditions in prospect and refuses to admit the need for the throwing up of hands and cries of "All is lost."

It goes so far as to say that "it is not at all impossible that the position after Aug. 1 will be no worse than before; indeed, it may easily be better, for the disturbing uncertainty of recent months, and the prolongation of this uncertainty, has frightened off thousands of potential purchasers."

Driving In Traffic Like Playing Game

Driving a car through traffic may be likened to the playing of a game and like all sports or games of skill is excellent mental stimulant and developer.

It is believed that if more drivers would look at it this way there would be better driving and fewer accidents, for the simple reason that safety follows confidence.

This confidence develops from viewing one's driving as a game. The motorist loses his fear of congestion in his eagerness to demonstrate his skill.

One trial will satisfy, to paraphrase the time-honored advertising line. The next time you are driving through traffic make it a point to see how skillfully you can plan your "moves." You will be surprised, not merely at the enjoyment you can get out of it, but particularly at the amount of time you save and the marked improvement in your driving.

You will find for instance, that instead of wandering all over the street in a nervous attempt to get past everyone else you wisely select a particular course, stick to it and invariably come out on top. There is no fanning, no striking out, no going out of bounds. You find yourself playing a clean game, and everybody and everything else playing into your hands.

It isn't necessary to be aggressive to the point of inconveniencing others. The road hog has no place in the world of sports. But, on the other hand, neither is it necessary to drive through congested sections, believing that you have got to be beaten at every hand.

If you play a good game in traffic there'll be thousands to cheer you for it. And you'll be one of them yourself.

You Must Understand Your Engine

BY H. CLIFFORD BROKAW
Technical Adviser, West Side Y.M.C.A. Automobile Schools, New York

Most motorists probably know in a general way that there are various types of engines used to create power. Just what these different types are is usually a rather hazy idea. Yet it is well for automobilists to have some definite information which will lead to an understanding of this matter.

Engine types divide themselves along the following lines, arrangement and number of cylinders arrangement of valves and method of cooling.

More than 90 percent of the automobiles manufactured are propelled by the gasoline engine. There are a few that carry storage batteries and use electric motors for motive power. There is a still smaller number that use a steam engine, the steam being generated in a boiler which is heated by burning gasoline or kerosene.

The gasoline engine is made in a number of forms, ranging from the engine with four cylinders in a line to the twelve-cylinder, the V-shape with six cylinders on each side of the V. Between these two extremes there is the engine with six cylinders in a line, the eight-cylinder with blocks of four placed V-shaped and eight cylinders in a straight line.

Because of the smoother running and great flexibility of an engine with a large number of cylinders, passenger cars employ no less than a four-cylinder engine. There are, however, a few trucks using a two-cylinder engine of opposed type.

The four-cylinder engine is comparatively simple. It will take a car over any hill. It is a good car for driving about town and for short runs. Because the wheel base is usually short it makes a particularly good car for congested traffic.

In regard to the arrangement of the valves of an engine, some types have both valves arranged on one side of the cylinder, some have one in the top of the cylinder and one in the side; some have both valves in the top and a few have the inlet valve on one side and the exhaust on the other. The arrangement of the valves has considerable to do with the efficiency of the engine—that is, the amount of power extracted from the gasoline used.

A great deal of the heat generated by burning the gasoline is necessarily absorbed through the water jacket which surrounds the cylinder. The engines with the valves in the head have a regular shaped combustion chamber which reduces the water jacketed surface to a minimum. Engines with valves on the side of the cylinders have pockets that are offset from the cylinder proper, which must be water-jacketed. Engines with valves in the head must employ more mechanism for operating the valves than those with the valves in the side.

The great majority of the engines use valves of the "poppet" type; that is valves that are shaped like mush-rooms, are pushed open by a cam and are returned to their seat by a spring.

While there is a tendency toward standardisation in automobile design there is still a variety of types to select from to suit the individual's needs and tastes.

In some parts of Texas gasoline is more common and cheaper than water. In Grapeland, Tex., car owners must pay 35 cents for distilled water while gasoline costs but 20 cents.

According to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Public Roads and commented on by the Firestone News Service, in the eight years ending January 31, 1924, there will have been completed, or under construction, 46,579 miles of highways which received federal monetary aid.

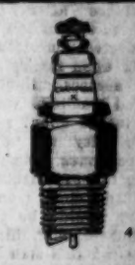
Users Single Out Champions

It is a significant fact that the product of one particular manufacturer is singled out as superior to that of his competitors. In all cases when this occurs, it is certain that merit only earned them this reward. Champion Sparking Plugs have had this distinction for many years.

Having the approbation of the world's motor car drivers and motor boat owners spur them on, the progress which the Champion Spark Plug Company has made in improving sparking plugs, has made history in the motor industry.

The new Champion Double-Ribbed Core Sparking Plug is as nearly perfect as any sparking plug ever produced. Investigate on your own account.

Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio
Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ont.



Champion X Ford Type

Look for the Double-Ribbed core. Buy Champion sparking plugs by the set. A type and size for every engine. Any dealer interested in selling you the best sparking plug satisfaction will recommend Champions.

CHAMPION

Dependable for Every Engine

The New Overland RED BIRD

America's First Low-Priced English Type Car

The new Overland Red Bird—a noteworthy contribution of motor car beauty, smartness and reliability at a price that is amazingly low.

Marked sturdiness is manifest in a longer wheelbase, a larger and more powerful engine, a roomier body. A rich coat of Mandalay maroon, the khaki top and gleaming nickel trimmings give the car an air of exclusiveness and proud bearing.

Here is a motor car that you will own with pride and drive with economy.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

9 Hongkong Road Shanghai

DRIVE AN OVERLAND AND REALIZE THE DIFFERENCE

Auto Castle—Guaranteed Used Cars—

50%

Savings on the cost of a new car.

Here are the cars we offer:—

TOURING CARS			ROADSTERS	
Renault 10/12	5 pass.	(model 1924)	Hupmobile Spt. Model	(model 1924)
De Dion „	5 „	(run 4,000 M.)	Studebaker „	(light six)
Standard	5 „	(model 1923)	Stutz „	(done 5,000)
Morris-Oxford	5 „	(model 1923)	Templar „	(model 1923)
Berliet	5 „	(brand new)	Buick 4 Roadster	(mbdel 1923)
Studebaker	5 „	(light six)	Dodge „	(model 1922)
Studebaker	7 „	(big six)	Scripps-Booths „	(done 3,000 M.)
Buick 6	5-7 „	(model 1923)	Citroen 5HP „	(model 1922)
Buick 4	5 „	(model 1922)	CLOSED CARS	
Dodge	5 „	(model 1922)	Dodge Limousine	(model 1923)
Hupmobile	5 „	(model 1922)	Buick 4 „	(model 1922)
Nash 6	5 „	(Sport model)	Buick 6 „	(done 7,000 M.)
Chalmers	5 „	(Sport model)	Overland 90 „	(done 9,000 M.)
Apperson	5 „	(late model)	Citroen „	(done 4,000 M.)
Cadillac	5-7 „	(model 1922)	Citroen „	(done 4,000 M.)
			Chevrolet FB Sedan	(model 1922)
			Austin Limousine	(latest model)

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Heimel..inger Bros., 226-228 Avenue Joffre
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The All British
STANDARD
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LIGHT CAR
A car of world wide repute. Its reliability is a guarantee of good service under all conditions.
CHINA MOTORS
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Standard Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry, England

Money Means Little To Coolidge

on with something like querying doubt.

STANDARD OF SUCCESS

The present writer has had experience after experience that proved to him how deplorably great a degree Americans have come to look upon money as the standard of success. During the period when Coolidge was beginning to be talked about as a Presidential possibility the writer has had, more times than he can remember, the experience of men—important men, men whose judgment would be expected to be sound—saying, in effect: "But how can this man be a big man—he has never earned over $2,000 or $3,000 a year in his life!" Men reluctant to admit that Coolidge had considerable good qualities would say: "Here is a man, a lawyer, who has always lived in one-half of a rented house at $35 a month, and he has never even owned an automobile—can you tell me that a lawyer who lives that way can be an able lawyer?"

People could not understand how a man who could have a money-making career if he chose to should put it aside. And, in truth, it was a rather remarkable decision for Coolidge, as a college graduate and an adequately trained lawyer, to put aside a money-making career and focus his energy and ability on a wholly public career. It was remarkable, considering the time when the decision was made by Coolidge as a young man. That was about twenty-five years ago, in the late 90s of the last century, the days of Hanna and McKinley, which were one of the most materialistic eras in our history. At that time and since a young lawyer who ran for office usually did so as an incident of his career as a lawyer—looked upon officeholding and running for office as a means of bringing himself into contact with prospective clients and gaining experience which would be useful in his professional career.

PUBLIC LIFE AS CAREER

But when Coolidge turned to public life he turned to it as a permanent career and dismissed the idea of a moneymaking professional career. He knew exactly what he was doing, and had what were to him and under his circumstances satisfactory reasons for his decision.

In this matter of money and his own career he had thought it all out and he had a perfectly clear grasp of the fundamental philosophy of the relation of an individual human being to the matter of making and having money. At least, he had a clear grasp of one kind of philosophy about this sort of thing, and he made that particular philosophy his own. Also as will be shown by a story I shall tell, he had a sound grasp on the older attitude of the American people toward unnecessary or doubtful expenditure of the public funds.

Coolidge's attitude toward money both public and private, arose out of his background. When Coolidge's political fortunes advanced to the point where the newspaper men following him had occasion to come into contact with his personal background, when they began to know something of his father, Colonel John Coolidge, and the latter's circumstances, they discovered that Colonel Coolidge in his station in life is something more than merely a Vermont farmer and retired village storekeeper. In clothes and in his manner of living Colonel Coolidge practices the same simplicity as his son. And he practices it for exactly the same reason, namely, that he likes to live that way better than he would like to live some other way. Also, the fact as it became apparent to the newspaper men, when the news of the day took them to Coolidge's Vermont home is that Father Coolidge belongs to that type of which there is an example in almost every small community, namely, a man who to hard work adds superior intelligence and certain traits of character like thrift and providence—the type of village storekeeper who, by cautious buying, accurate bookkeeping in a small way and other sound business traits, makes a little money from year to year, who rarely loses a dollar that he once has made, who puts his savings from year to year in some kind of local security or property that yields him a good, safe 4 percent. In the course of a long life of this sort of thing Colonel Coolidge has come to be one of this type of leading business man of the village. One observes that he seems to have accumulated—and doubtless he has accumulated what is for a Vermont farmer a modest fortune—one of those accumulations of anywhere from $30,000 to $50,000, which in his time and place assures competence.

Once we had observed this fact, we could see the light it threw on President Coolidge's attitude toward money, President Coolidge is his father's only heir. He always knew that in the course of time he would inherit that little Vermont village fortune. The $1,500 to $2,500 of annual interest on it (for President Coolidge, like his father, is one who will stick to something like 4 percent and safety) is not much, but it is the difference between something and nothing.

IDEALS OF COOLIDGE

President Coolidge, in turn, has two sons, and for these sons his philosophy of life is the same as it was for himself, namely, that a fortune is a handicap rather than an advantage. On the day when Coolidge was inaugurated as President one of his sons was working on a Massachusetts farm at ordinary field-hand wages. Coolidge wanted his children to have the same attitude toward money that he himself had and his father had. He wanted them to need to work. He wanted them to need to save. (Although Coolidge, until he became Governor of Massachusetts, never had an income of over $3,000 a year, nevertheless there was never a year in which he failed to add something to his savings. To need to work, to need to save, to acquire the self-restraint and other qualities that come of working for a living, and living on a little less than you earn—that, it was evident, was Coolidge's ideal for his children as it was for himself, and as it had been for his forebears.)

The knowledge of these circumstances about Coolidge's background threw a world of light on him, his personal relation to money, and his public attitude toward money.

Here was a man who, although he had never earned, until he became President, more than three thousand dollars a year, except for the years when he had the salary of Governor of Massachusetts, and later as Vice-President, in which offices his necessary expenses were more than appropriate to his salary—here was a man who had no fortune who did not try to make one, who was content with little, who kept his family in one end of a rented house at thirty-five dollars a month rent.

But, at the same time, here was a man who had a perfectly orthodox attitude toward money and the relation of government to money. In his economics he is as sound as a banker. The arguments of bolshevism bounded off his hard mind as if it were New England granite. In his mental attitude, his notions about government and property and organised society, he is a pillar of the ordinary conservative American point of view.

RIGHTS OF OTHERS

It was the curous case of a man who very much poorer than most labor leaders (some officials of labor unions get salaries as high as twenty thousand dollars a year), who made less money year by year than most locomotive engineers, but who, nevertheless, believed as thoroughly in the right of every other man to make as much and keep as much as he could—he believed as thoroughly in this as he does in the tenets of the Congregational Church.

The primary explanation, of course, is that Coolidge does not care for money himself and has a philosophy of life which probably makes him feel a little sorry for men who have a great deal of money. Coolidge was in a position to have an ideal American point of view about money. That little Vermont fortune of thirty to fifty thousand dollars or so was, according to his personal philosophy, as much as he felt it would be good for his boys to inherit. At the same time it was just enough to save him from the fear of poverty, and from the envy, or any of the other angry attitudes toward other people's money which stark poverty and fear of the future sometimes brings to men.

If Coolidge had been so utterly poor as to cause him to feel that he must make money, if he had the personal tastes that would have made him unwilling to live in half of a rented house at thirty-five dollars a month and get along without an automobile, if he had been a man who wanted his children to be relieved from the necessity of work—in any of these events, Coolidge might now be merely a Massachusetts lawyer, successful to the degree that his obvious equipment would have brought him, but far short of being President of the United States. Also, if Coolidge had tried to make money and found it difficult, he might have been a radical. A good many radicals have individual failure to achieve ambition as one of the reasons for their radicalism. That, however, could hardly have happened to Coolodge under any circumstances He had and has too many qualities that point otherwise; he could have made money if he had chosen to try; his personal preference for simple living would have made him content to live within whatever he made, and his temperament is such that he could hardly have been a radical under any circumstances.

PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE

Aside from having this fundamental point of view, this personal philosophy of life, about money, Coolidge had a practical common-sense and a shrewdly cautious prevision in the field of politics where politics touches money.

Coolidge was in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1915, the year the San Francisco Fair was held, Massachusetts, like most states, sent an exhibit. The legislature appointed a committee to inspect the state's exhibit and appropriated $25,000 for expenses. Coolidge was among those put on the committee. The day the news appeared in the papers Coolidge was attending a class reunion at Amherst, and the following conversation took place between Coolidge and a classmate:

Classmate—I see they've put you on that committee to visit the fair at San Francisco.

Coolidge—Yep.

Classmate—That'll be fine. You'll see a lot of new things.

Coolidge—Not goin'.

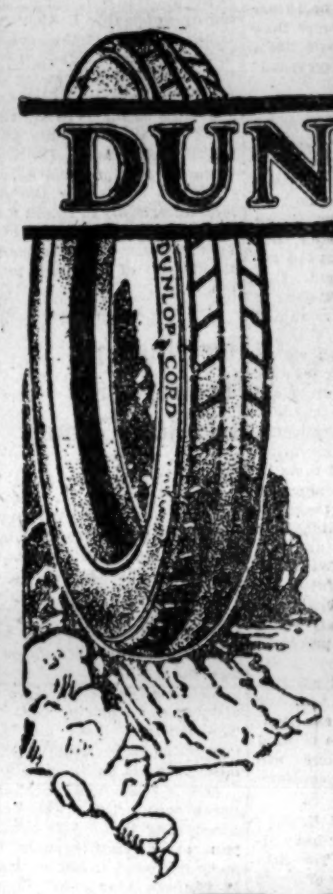
Classmate—not going? Why not?

Coolidge — See Massachusetts first.

This laconic phrase was a slightly cryptic but clearly understood variation of the popular slogan made current at the time by the management of the fair, by which paraphrase Coolidge meant that for a man in Massachusetts politics it was more prudent to see his own state first than to see America first. But the additional and more important meaning was revealed some months later, when the succeeding Legislature, having a factional complexion unfriendly to the preceding one, conducted an investigation of the junket and of the details of the expenditure of the $25,000—in which investigation Coolidge, by virtue of his cautious foresight about such matters, played the role of observer instead of victim.

A Character to Maintain

DUNLOP CORDS



Are built to live up to the Dunlop reputation. From no tyre in the world does a motorist expect so much as from the Dunlop Cord. And you know that because Dunlop Cords are as good as motorists expect them to be, you can without fear-

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Eveready Batteries are built with a ruggedness that makes them outlast other batteries. They are powerful and efficient. An Eveready Battery in your car means quick starts and bright lights. It is an assurance of long life and freedom from battery bother.

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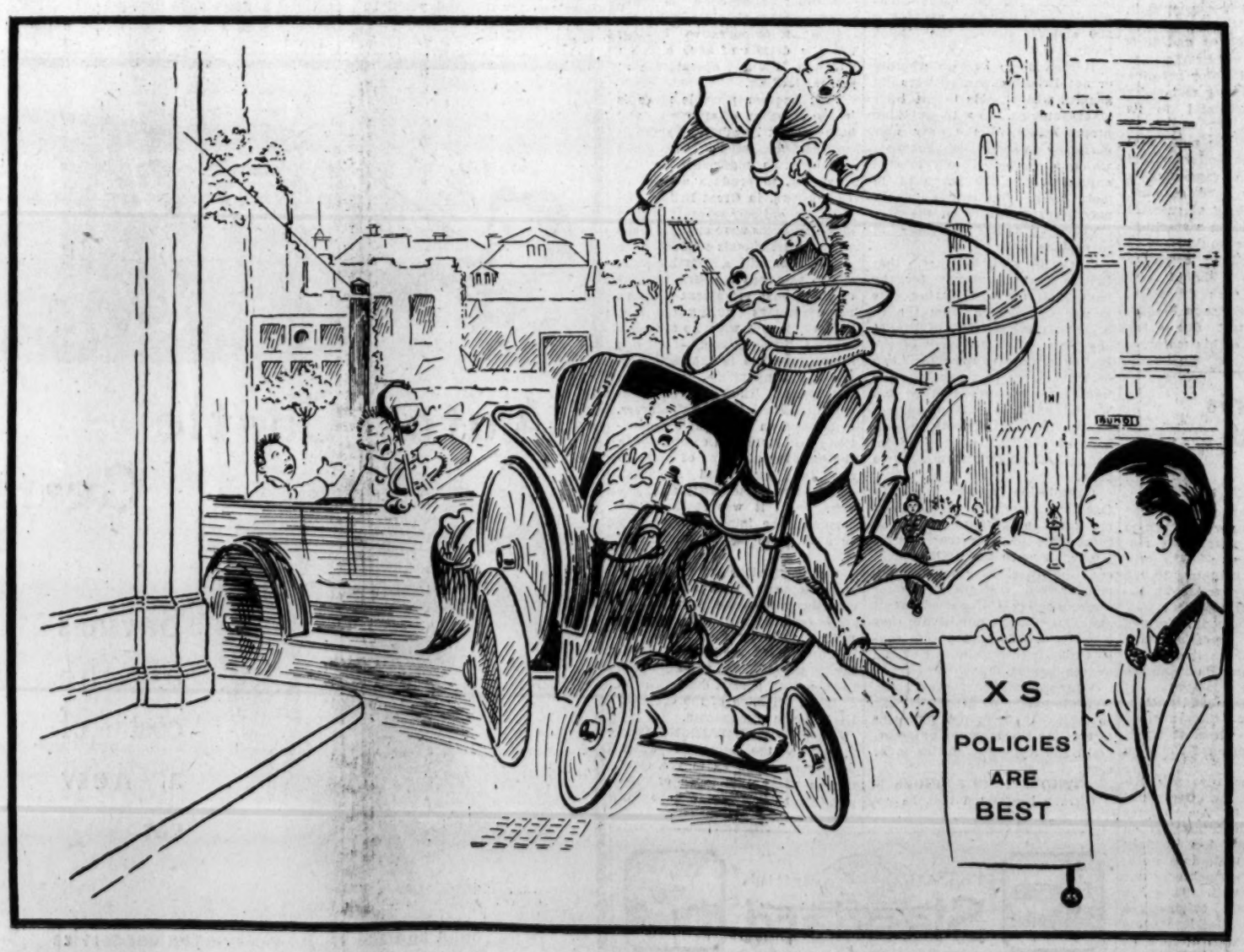


Mary Philbin, the gifted little actress who has so captivated Shanghai motion picture fans in "The Merry-Go-Round," will soon be seen here in another big picture which is being brought out by the Universal Film Corporation, "The Gaiety Girl," in which Miss Philbin rises to great heights.

美國最近之影片出品

Fight that fagged out feeling with

SANATOGEN

Do not let yourself be conquered by the general debility, that is so prevalent in tropical climates, when Sanatogen will restore your digestion, build up new nerve-force and strengthen your whole system.

With strong nerves and a strong body you would hardly notice the heat.

Sanatogen will give you back your old-time energy and health and will enable you to enjoy life better.

More than 24000 physicians recommend it.

The Right Rev. F. Coppel, Bishop of Nagpur, India writes: "I am glad to say that the members of our mission who have used Sanaotgen are very emphatic in their opinion that it contains a real and immediate recuperative power, and we shall continue to use it in all cases where a strengthening food is required."

Determine to try Sanatogen. It is obtainable at all chemists.

More than 24,000 Physicians have enthusiastically recommended Sanatogen for its health-building and rejuvenating power.

SANATOGEN

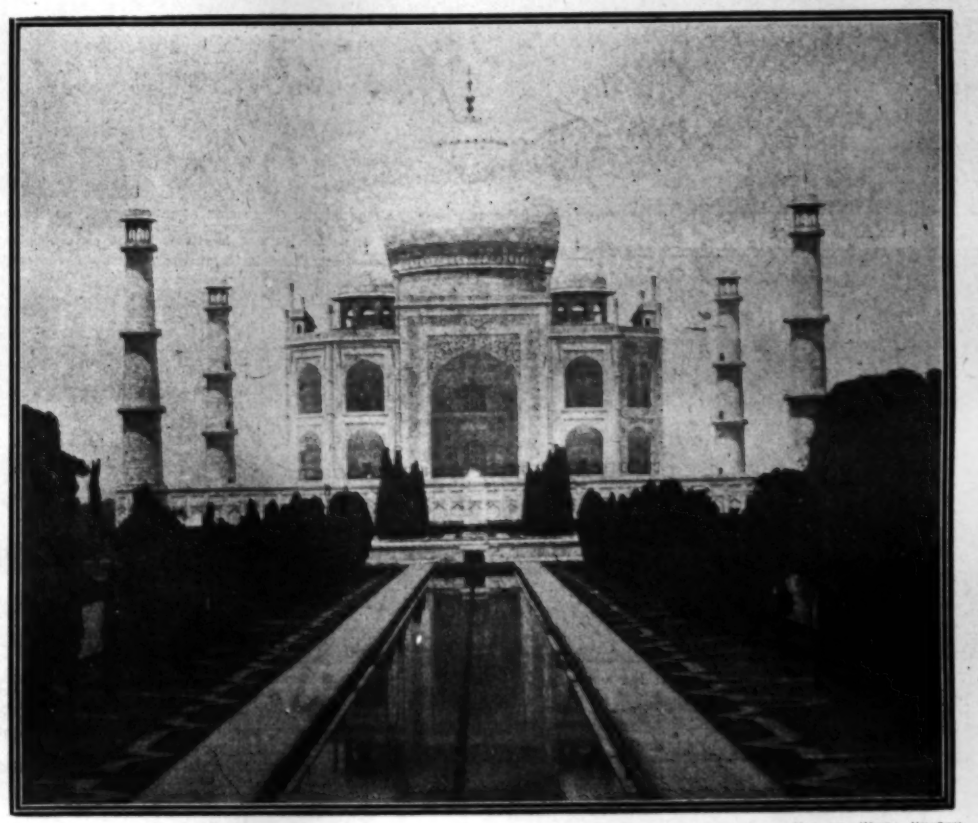
The True Tonic-Food

Determine to try Sanatogen. It will soon give you back your old time energy and health.

led to the conviction of certain persons who committed a murde r in the Wayside district on

The China Press

報館 Sunday Pictorial Section 大陸



Mission Photo Bureau.

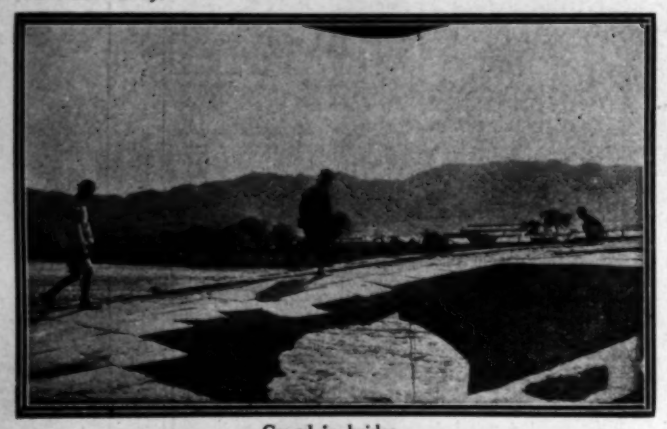
A DREAM IN MARBLE

That marvel of Indian architecture, the Taj Mahal, has been fitly termed a dream in marble. It is among the world's most chaste and most ornamental of buildings and was erected by Shah Jahan as the mausoleum of his favorite wife Mumtaz Mahal and he himself lies by her side. Our photo shows this gem of Indian architecture bathed in moonlight—one of the wonders of the world.

SCENES FROM FLOODED KALGAN
张家口水灾景况

A destroyed section of the railroad near Kalgan where the grade washwashed away.

...main current from the broken dyke, in sweeping across southern Kalgan, carried away everything in its path. This picture shows where the main torrent passed. What now looks like a wet road was, just before the flood, built in solidly with houses.



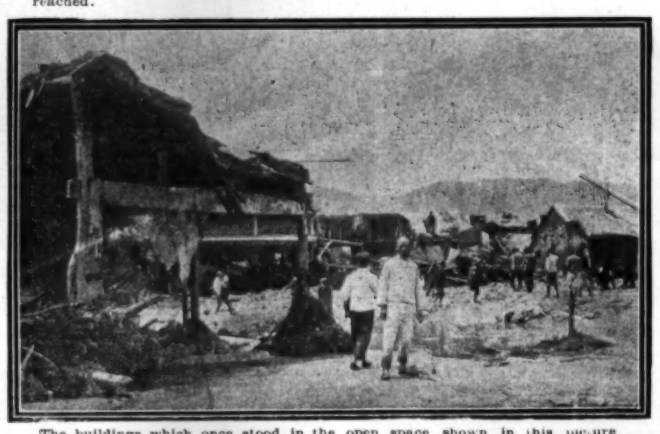
Caved in bridge

The man in the foreground of this picture, which shows what is left of one of the chief business corners in the flooded district, is covering the body by which the dog is sitting in the picture below.

Almost as soon as the water subsided, the search for what few valuables might be left was begun. This is a scene typical of hundreds in southern Kalgan on the days immediately after the flood.

In quite a number of cases, dogs returned to the wreckage which was all that was left of the homes which their masters had occupied. In this picture one of the faithful ones is shown sitting beside the covered body of his master. On the doorway to the left, on a level with the man's head, can be seen the marks of the silt, showing the depth which the water reached.

A Chinese family amid the ruins of what was once their home.



The buildings which once stood in the open space shown in this picture were entirely carried away. Those out of the direct line of the main torrent from the broken dyke were gutted but left with a few timbers standing.

THE GLASS OF FASHION

Top left:—An unusually youthful note is achieved by the boldly up-turned brim of the small hat pictured here while a further dash of youthful spirit is given by the Robin Hood quill of wired and twisted grosgrain ribbon posed at a fetching angle in the back. The up-turned brim is decorated with a border of brightly fancy ribbon of the same kind that is used for the quill, while the hat itself is a fine quality of navy blue milan.

Top center:—A small close-fitting hat of the kind that was personally favored by Mademoiselle Madeleine Vionnet, the head of her own dressmaking establishment in Paris, earlier in the season. The hat fits the head as closely as a helmet, and bands of overlapping ribbon in lustrous black satin are laid softly over the hat at the sides.

Top right:—Distinctly Parisian is this small hat of shiny cream-colored straw, the brim slightly curled, and the deep full crown trimmed with a simple band of jade green ribbon. A soft, fluttering cockade of green feathers is posed jauntily at the sidefront, and gives a rakish, military aspect to the hat which is worn with a simple morning tailleur.

Lower left:—The tube gown remains in favor and the irregular hem line returns in this charming evening gown of black crepe morocain and chiffon, trimmed with a heavy ecru lace which is draped across the skirt in apron effect. Medallions of the lace are placed separately around the low waist-line and on each shoulder, where they are distinctly decorative motifs. A trailing train of chiffon hangs to the floor in back, while the front of the skirt is far above the ankle.

Lower right:—Silver thread brocaded on a background of black, forms the basis for this handsome evening gown which has a single narrow panel of black satin hanging loosely from the middle of the neck in back to a short distance above the hem, where it separates into a fish-tail train. The black satin is placed in front, also, as emphasizing borders on two tiers of the skirt.

AN INTERNATIONAL WEDDING

The wedding of Mr. Hsia Chi-teng, a member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and Miss Gilberte Camus, sister of Mr. Fernand Camus, a French engineer, was solemnised recently in Paris in the presence of intimate friends. Mr. Hsia was formerly an editor of the *Eastern Times* of Shanghai and left for Europe in 1920. He has been connected with the League since April, 1923.

國際聯盟會夏奇峯君與法國甘墨巾女士結婚

Mission Photo Bureau.

Kiukiang has had an unwelcome visitor in the shape of a flood. All the streets were covered by boards. Our photo shows residents trying to negotiate the roadway under difficulties.

Drawing fresh water from the Yu Kiu River at low water

鴨 綠 江

Sir James Stevenson, Bart, Chairman of the British Empire Exhibition Board, the directing spirit under whose inspiration the gigantic undertaking has been brought to full fruition. Sir James is Managing Director of the famous distilling firm of John Walker and Sons.

英國皇家博覽會執行部部長

Three Buddhas in the Hangchow Caves

杭州煙霞洞

A scene in "The Advent ure of Miss Woo Soo Tsing" —a drama acted by the stu dents of the St. Stephen's Evening School.

英法夜社紅顏歷險記全體男女攝影

This scroll has been granted to Wong Waung-sze as a token of appreciation from the Shanghai Municipal Police for her public-spirited action in giving information to the Police which led to the conviction of certain persons who committed a murder in the Wayside district on

上海公共租界捕房警務處

榮譽狀

此案兇犯獲案懲辦汪氏報告之力特將此狀

為本捕房殊深感佩爰給以榮譽狀一紙以伸謝悃

代理總巡張生

一千九百廿四年五月十三日本租界提籃橋境內發生謀殺案一起捕房幸藉王

一九二四年六月

Top right:—What does the wild steer do with its hind legs? This is a fine action photo in connection with the first International Rodeo in the Stadium at Wembley of the British Empire Exhibition. This is as bad as the proverbial riding on a tiger's back that Chinese scribes sometimes speak of.

圖牛野騎試之中會覽博家皇

Top left:—The above photo shows left to right:—Nancey Cocke, Mary Spinks, Phyllis Walker, and Jocelyn Hibberd playing Mah Jong in swimming pool at Wardman Park, Washington. This fad is fast becoming popular following the heat wave that has struck Washington.

圖牌打中水

Lower right:—Mrs. George Duller's "Bodoshon" v. Starkenmark attacking a criminal, in the course of the Alsatian Wolf Dog Club's trials (with the support of the Alsatian League of Britain) which were open to members and non-members at Roehampton Club.

圖驗試警犬捉查

Lower left:—One of the worst airplane crashes in recent months occurred at Spokane, Washington, recently, when the big Curtiss Standard plane, owned and flown by Foster Russell, one of the best known aviators in the Northwest, crashed after a tail spin from a height of 100 feet. The crash occurred on the landing field in the city. Foster Russell was killed, while a mechanic riding with him escaped serious injury. Russell was an aviation hero of the World War, and a widely known flier and official of the Disabled American War Veterans. The photo was taken a few minutes after the crash.

圖險出機飛根十施頓盛華

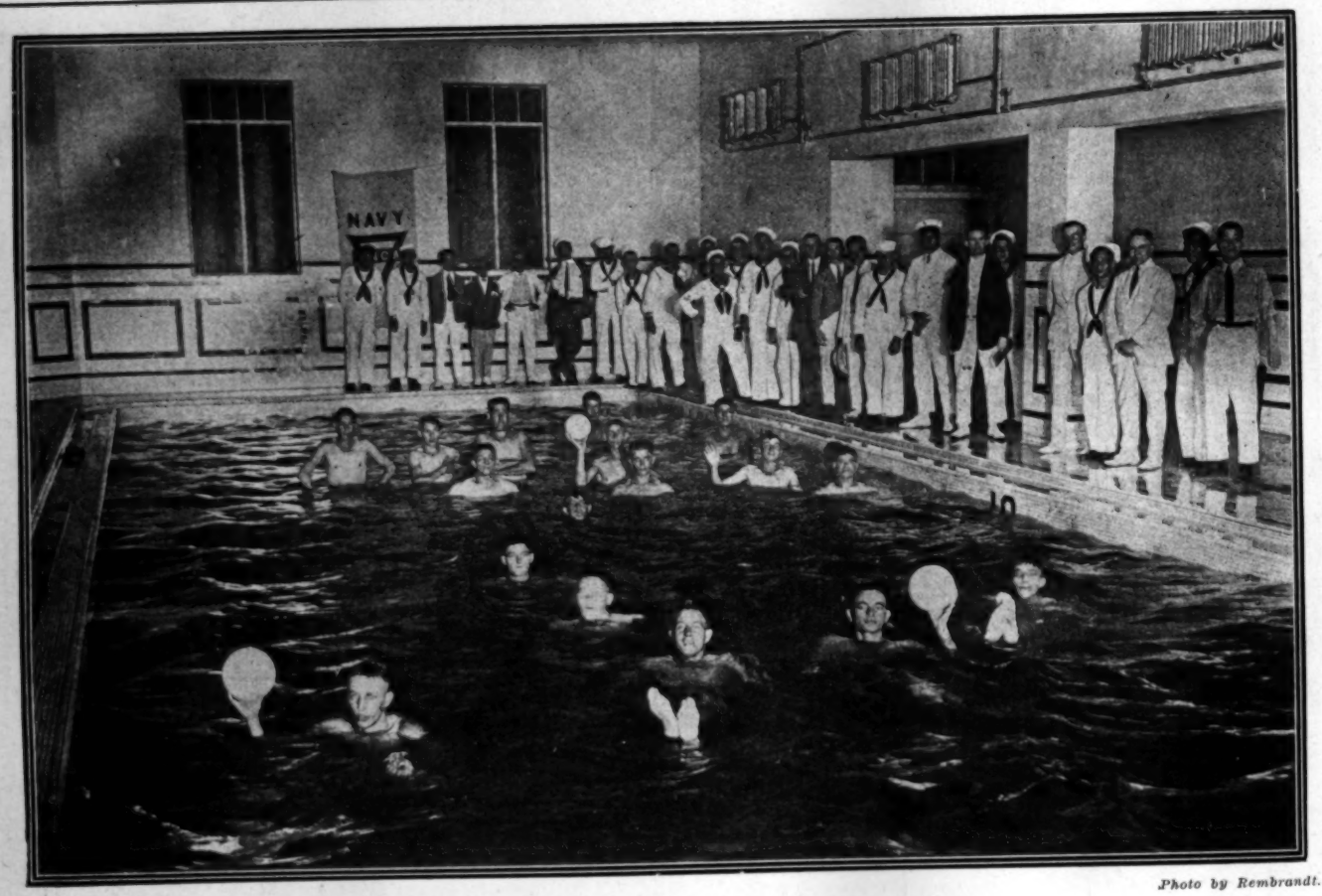
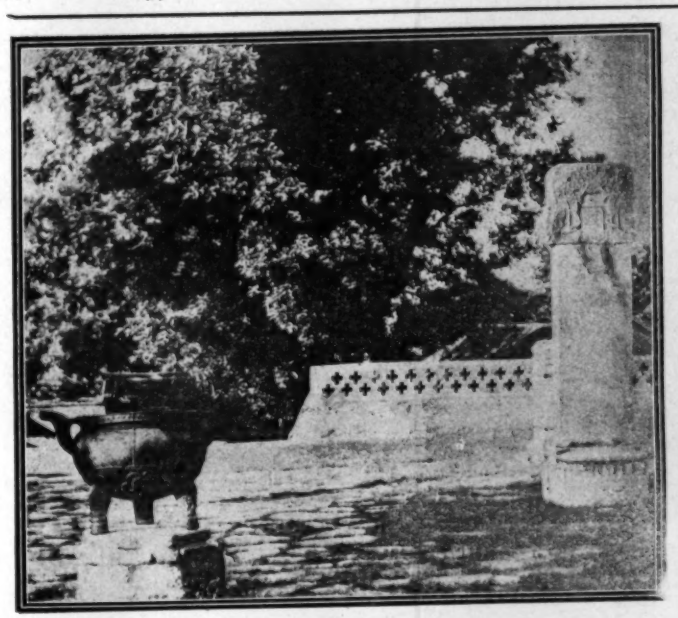


Photo by Rembrandt.

A few of the 200 sailors who have enjoyed the 48,000 gallon swimming tank at the Navy Y.M.C.A. daily during the past week.

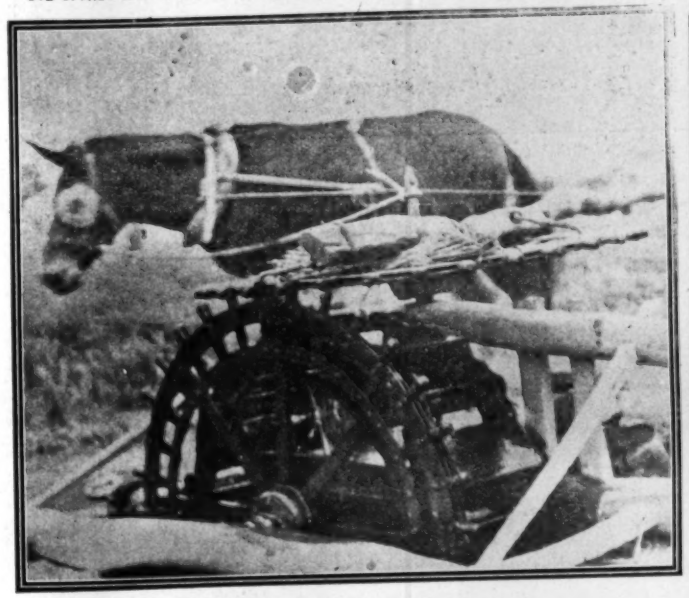
海軍青年會之泅水池

All except two of the above group of students will leave August 11 for the United States by the s.s. President Jackson. (First row, left to right:—N. L. Chang, Y. M. Dzu, K. H. Chang, Y. L. Tsung, K. P. Yeu, T. S. Sih, J. N. Li, Z. N. Ng. Back row (left to right):—T. T. Tan, P. T. Ng, S. D. Sze, W. B. Mo, Y. Y. Li, C. S. Tsiang, K. T. Yen, K. D. Waung.



Old bronze urn in the temple grounds at h (h : han. 古銅香鑪

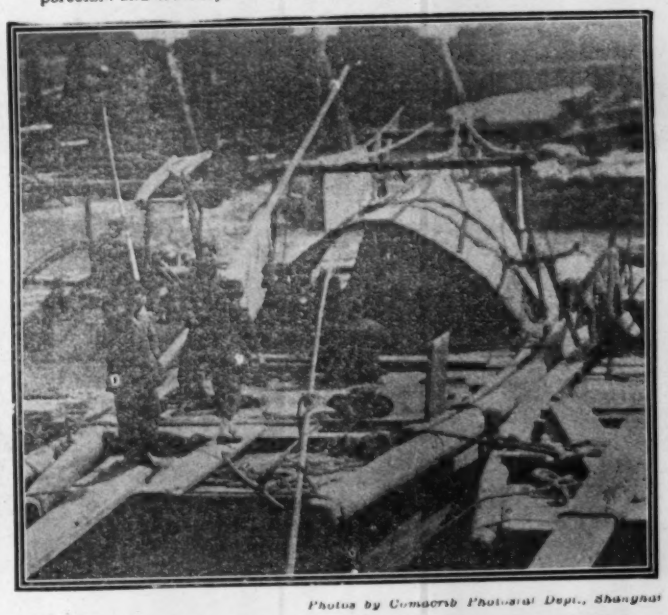
Street scene at Kalgan, orth hina 張家口之市場



Forged-iron irrigation pump in use at Paotingfu
保定水車

Repairing a huge cooking pan, by the method that is used for mending porcelain and crockery. Taken at Paotingfu. 保定修理鍋子法

Collector of Customs at Chin Chow, Manchuria, out for a ride 錦州海關稅務司



Photos by Comacrb Photorial Dept., Shanghai

Scene on Soochow Creek, Shanghai. 蘇州河

Golf
Baseball
Tennis
Cricket
Lawn Bowls

China Press Sports

Polo
Swimming
Rowing
Boxing
Comment

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1924

RACE CLUB'S CRICKETERS WIN EASILY

Defeat Club By Margin Of 113 Runs In Annual Match

GOOD WITH BATS

Harry Ollerdessen Gets Century; Parsees Defeat The Recs' XI

The annual match between the Shanghai Race Club and the Cricket Club, which had to be cancelled a fortnight ago owing to the weather, was played yesterday afternoon on the S.C.C. ground.

The result was an overwhelming victory for the Race Club by 8 wickets and 213 runs.

The Cricket Club were the guests of the Race Club for tiffin in the grandstand at 12:30, and play commenced shortly after 2 p.m.

The S.C.C. captained by Dr. H. H. Morriss, won the toss and batted first. Evans and Morriss opened badly, the former being caught in square leg by Muriel off Leach for 7.

Morriss was the only batsman to make double figures. Against the attack of Dr. O'Hara and Leach the Club could do nothing; and the innings closed after an hour and 30 minutes play for 73 runs. Leach having the better average of 5 wickets for 35 runs.

After a short interval the Race Club opened with Ollerdessen and Bichard, who remained together for half an hour until Bichard was caught and bowled by Beaumont for 12.

Then Leach joined Ollerdessen and with excellent hitting they carried the score from 46 to 181 when Ollerdessen was clean bowled by Beaumont for 111 runs, his 3rd century of the season. This innings included 14 fours, and but one chance given when in the seventies.

Muriel joined Leach and by now had an easy job against the flagged bowling, Beaumont and Rawsthorne were relieved by Peck and Clifford. The latters lobs being hit all over the field.

With the score at 181, Leach was caught behind the wickets, his 70 runs being a very fine hard hitting display. Baker followed and he and Muriel carried on the good work till stumps were drawn for the total of 286. Muriel who made 59 not out being particularly strong past point and cover, and showed glimpses of his old form.

S.C.C.

A. J. W. Evans, ct. Muriel, b. Leach	7
H. H. Morriss, ct. Baker, b. Leach	27
D. Burn, b. Leach	0
W. C. G. Clifford, b. O'Hara	0
E. R. Duckitt, c., b. Leach	5
G. E. Beaumont, b. O'Hara	8
D. R. Mackintosh, run out	7
A. H. Leslie, run out	4
H. C. B. Peck, not out	6
T. L. Rawsthorne, c. Bichard, b. O'Hara	0
E. G. Barnes, c. Bichard, b. Leach	4
Extras	5
Total	73

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
O'Hara	12	1	33	3
Leach	11.1	–	35	5

RACE CLUB

H. B. Ollerdessen, b. Rawsthorne	111
G. F. H. Bichard, c., b. Beaumont	12
D. W. Leach, c. Barnes, b. Morriss	70
A. E. Muriel, not out	59
E. C. Baker, not out	22
C. Knight, J. R. Harder, T. A. T. Begg, L. Goldman and Dr. W. E. O'Hara, (did not bat)	0
Extras	12
Total (for 3 wickets)	286

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Rawsthorne	13	–	62	1
Beaumont	12	1	45	1
Peck	7	–	64	–
Clifford	5	–	27	–
Burn	3	–	19	–
Duckitt	5	–	38	–
Morriss	6	1	19	1

S.R.C. vs. PARSEES C.C.

A friendly match was played on the S.R.C. grounds between the above and resulted, after a very interesting game in a deserved win for the visitors by 113 runs.

The result goes to shew that the Parsees at full strength are

(Continued on Page 2)

STAGE AND SPORT

BY "VAN"

BEAU BRUMMEL ARRIVES

Riding his horse with mien so high
Beau Brummel the second comes to Shanghai.
With furious screed and angry quill
He bravely endeavors his brothers to grill:
"Your dress is shocking, your garb a disgrace,
"I wonder you've cheek to exhibit your face.
"Wide open collars devoid of all ties
"With shoes a disgrace to finicking eyes.
"Your trousers are creaseless and bagged
"While the hems of your garments are ragged.
"Walk on the Bund and you take off your jacket
"Can you e'er wonder I create a racket?"
Of course, you men dress like Hades
And simply ain't a patch on the ladies.
Sure your trousers always bag
And your coat is like a shapeless rag;
But still for all this can you atone
With a simple thing all your own.
Some may not like you but there's plenty who would
As long as the shape of your pocket-book's good.

* * *

BOXING

Thursday's card at the Carlton was a good one and kept right up to the excellent standard we've been having lately.

Plenty of excitement was knocking round and no one could complain of the lack of "mixing it," a disease that recently seemed to attack the Carlton ring.

Canion knocked out Cruz in six rounds and they certainly did fight. The way Canion went for his opponent made one think the boy imagined Cruz was his mother-in-law; no doubt Cruz felt like that after the fight was over.

* * *

RACING

There was plenty of good racing at Tsingtao on the 20th. The weather on the last day was magnificent and consequently brought a record attendence.

The Champions was a victory for Shanghai when Oliver Twist, McBain up, won by simply thrusting out his neck at the right moment and beating The Decoy.

The Club plans to hold two more meetings this year, one in August and a final one in Sept.

* * *

A NEW SOPRANO

London has discovered a new soprano in Miss Dusolina Giannini, who bids fair to rival Patti herself.

Last month this lady sang at the Queen's Hall and the audience were quick to appreciate the exquisiteness of her voice and accorded her a wonderful ovation.

Miss Giannini's is a voice that one dreams about but seldom hears; it might be called a counterpart in beauty to the playing of Heifetz, and this new soprano, without doubt, is comparable with and better than some of the greatest divas of the last few decades.

* * *

ACCENT

I was talking with a Scotsman the other day and we were arguing somewhat fiercely on the merits of accents. My friend told me—he was very heated—with distressing plainness that Scotsmen talked too plainly and clearly to misunderstand or to be misunderstood, so I told him a true story from New York that is supposed to have been told at a famous club by an official who witnessed the scene:

A Scotsman was confined in a big American prison and one morning his warder came, bringing a bucket of water and all the necessary implements for cleaning:

"Say," quoth the warder, "jest move quickly and wash your cell. I'll be right back, so look slippy."

When the warder returned ten minutes later he was astonished to find the prisoner stripped naked and scrubbing his body with vigor, soap and water.

"Say!" the great man roared, "what's this, who told you to do that? You big stiff, 'are you cuckoo?"

The Scotsman looked up in surprise.

"Ae, mon? Wha's wrang wi' me. Am I no washin' masel?"

FIFTH MEETING OF FINALISTS IN BIG GOLF TOURNEY

John Campbell And Dave Sutherland Meet, Latter Is Victor

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Glasgow, June 14.—This week has seen decided the Scottish Womens golf championship and the now famous Gleneagles 1,000 Guineas Tournament and arising out of the big meeting of professionals at the famous course we have seen the completion of what must be considered a rather remarkable golfing duel,—the Glasgow Professional Championship.

To take these things in the order in which they occurred.

The final of the Glasgow Professional Championship is chiefly remarkable for the fact that the finalists met altogether five times before a decision was reached. The remarkable pair were John Campbell at present unattached and David Sutherland, the old Douglas Park amateur, now professional at Balmore. Four times they tied at Pollok but the fifth venture at Gleneagles brought a decision in Sutherlands favor, the end of a truly remarkable contest. The Scottish Ladies Championship was held at Turnberry and resulted in a win for Miss Montgomery, (St. Rule).

The performance of Miss Hilda Cameron, (Moray), who is only nineteen years of age and who was the other finalist was a very fine performance. The contrast offered by the last two was very marked. Miss Montgomery is tall and loosely built while her opponent is small and sturdy. Miss Montgomery outdrove her opponent constantly and to add to this handicap it appeared that the Moray lady was "gallery-shy." Miss Montgomery is a worthy winner and an able successor to Mrs. Nicholson, who was defeated in the early stages of the tournament.

The final of the Gleneagles Tournament was of a truly startling character. It was in the form of an International match between those old opponents and friends Abe Mitchell and George Duncan. Each had played fine golf in the preceding rounds and a lively finish was expected,—well we got it but hardly what we had bargained for. Duncan turned on what pressmen have come to call his "daft" stuff and won by 8 and 7.

Int'l Gun Club To Shoot For Fine Cup

The International Gun Club is in receipt of a very handsome Cup presented by Mr. C. G. Golding which will be contested for Sunday 27, at 3 o'clock p.m. and the usual sweepstakes will also take place. Visitors welcome.

ROWING CLUB HAS FIFTH MID-WEEK SWIMMING GALA

International Club's Water Polo Team Defeated In Good Game

The Shanghai Rowing Club held their 5th mid-weekly swimming gala on Wednesday night, the principle event being, of course, the water-polo match against their old rivals the Shanghai International Swimming Club who are to be congratulated on the excellent showing they made. In fact, both teams played well and the game was keenly contested. The S.I.S.C., however, had to play two reserves but they were able, nevertheless, to hold their own until within the last few minutes of the game when J. B. Brown of the S.R.C. scored the deciding goal. The outstanding players on the winning side were Coulcher, Brown (J. B.) and Macabe who are all beautiful swimmers and know the game well. Of the losers Tordy and Berthet were undoubtedly the pick of their side.

In the Inter-Club Relay Race the homesters got away from the start and won the event by a yard. It was a close finish and the out-shining competitor in this event was Tordy who swam the last length in grand style.

The results of the various events were as follows:

Water-Polo.—S. R. C. versus S. I. S. C. won by S. R. C. by one goal.

Teams were:—S.R.C. Goldman, Evans, Coulcher, Macabe, Brown, Brodie and Brown.

S.I.S.C.—Tordy, Ozorio, Remedios, O'Rourke, Berthet, Raeburn and Encarnacao.

100 yds. Handicap. Final:

1 C. N. Brown (net time 65 1-5 Sec.)
2 J. B. Brown (net time 66 1-5 Sec.)
3 B. Laurie Smith.

(J. B. Brown was scratch man)

Life Saving Race (2 lengths).

1. J. Hucley and F. Ambrose
2. R. L. Evans and E. A. Brodie
3. B. Laurie Smith and A. J. Hickmott
4. J. B. Brown and C. A. Mair.

Team Race.—S. R. C. v. S.I.S.C won by S.R.C. (time 72 1-5 Sec.).

Team were:—S. R. C.—J. B. Brown, C. W. Brown, E. A. Brodie and L. Goldman.

S.I.S.C.—K. Raeburn, S. Nishigaki, J. Tordy and F. A. Remedios.

Horse And Jockey Who Won English Derby

HORSE & JOCKEY WHO WON BRITISH DERBY

This is the first picture to reach Shanghai of Sansovino, T. Weston up, snapped after Lord D erby's famous horse had won the recent English Derby on Epsom Downs.

Shanghai Yacht Club's Program For August

Saturday, August 2.—7th Ordinary Race.

Start:—Police Hulk Line, 2.30 p.m. 1st Signal, 2.25 p.m.

Course:—Up-river, as you please, rounding a markboat in the High Bank Reach to Port, and return to a finish at the Pootung Police Hulk Line where times will be taken.

N. B.—The Vice-Commodore's yacht "Haven" will act as the markboat for this race and will anchor in the most suitable position according to the weather conditions prevailing at the time of the race.

Distance:—16 Miles.

Handicaps:—Ordinary. Byrne boats, Nil.

Tide:—Spring. Range approximately 9 feet. Ebb begins at Shanghai about 4.22 p.m.

Sunday, August 10.—2nd Challenge Cup Race.

Start:—Police Hulk Line, 10 a.m. 1st Signal, 9.55 a.m.

Course:—Down river, as you please, out over the Bar, leaving the Lismore Buoy on the Starboard hand, rounding the Quarantine Buoy to Port, and back to a finish at the Woosung Customs Hulk, where times will be taken.

Byrne boats will finish the race on passing the Woosung Customs Hulk outwards, when times will be taken.

No Return Race owing to lateness of tide. Yachts will sail back to Shanghai independently.

Distance:—22 Miles.

Handicaps:—Rating. Byrne boats, Nil.

Tides:—Neap. Range approximately 5 feet. Ebb begins at Shanghai about 10.20 a.m. Flood makes at Woosung about 5.05 p.m.

Saturday, August 16.—8th Ordinary Race.

Start:—Police Hulk Line, 2.30 p.m. 1st Signal, 2.25. p.m

Course:—Up-river, as you please, rounding a markboat anchored in the Pagoda Reach to Port, and return to a finish at starting line, where times will be taken.

Distance:—12 Miles.

Handicaps:—Ordinary. Byrne boats, Nil.

Tides:—Spring. Range approximately 10 feet. Ebb begins at Shanghai about 4.10 p.m.

Sunday, August 24.—The Commodore's Cup.

Start:—Police Hulk Line, 9.30 a.m. 1st Signal, 9.25 a.m.

Course:—Down river, as you please, rounding the Lismore Buoy to Port, and back to a finish at the Woosung Customs Hulk, where times will be taken.

Return Race:—Start from the Woosung Customs Hulk Line at 3

(Continued on Page 2)

County Championship Positions

(Reuter's Service)

County	Pld	Won	Lost	1st Inns Won	1st Inns Lost	Poss Pts	Pts Obtd	Pts Pontg
Middlesex	14	9	2	3	0	70	54	77.14
Yorkshire	15	10	2	1	2	75	55	73.33
Surrey	13	6	1	4	2	65	44	67.69
Lancashire	19	8	0	6	5	95	63	66.31
Kent	18	8	3	3(tie)	4	90	56	62.22
Warwickshire	12	5	3	0	4	60	34	56.66
Somerset	17	8	5	2(tie)	2	85	47	55.29
Notts	13	5	2	2	4	65	35	53.84
Gloucestershire	18	6	7	5	0	90	45	50.00
Sussex	18	6	8	4	0	90	42	46.66
Leicestershire	15	5	6	3	1	75	30	40.00
Worcestershire	17	2	9	2	4	85	30	25.29
Hampshire	17	4	6	1	6	85	29	34.11
Essex	15	2	7	3	3	75	22	29.33
Glamorgan	16	4	11	1	0	80	23	28.75
Northamptonshire	10	2	7	0	1	50	11	22.00
Derbyshire	15	0	11	2	2	75	8	10.66

Gallopers Have One Big Inning Against Isabel Nine And Win, Score 9 To 2

Sailors Routed In Fifth Session Of Interesting Contest At Ball Park; Bullard And Maloney Pull Fine Fielding Plays

The baseball team from the good ship Isabel went out to the ball park yesterday with high hopes of handing the Gallopers a trimming. Their hopes continued high until the fifth inning, in which session all their pleasing prospects took wings on a double and five singles that went crashing from Shanghai bats. Until that inning the sailors in the stands chirped encouragement to their mates on the field, but from that time on you might easily have mistaken the navy crowd for the annual meeting of the crepe hangers' union.

One big inning was enough for the Gallopers. Jawn Scott, who had been called in to relieve Tinkham when the big boy lost the location of the plate in the fourth, started it by slamming a single to right. Bullard and Thatch followed suit, and after Kingman was retired Maloney pushed one down home run alley, scoring both infielders ahead of him. Smith, Stark and Taylor continued the rampage, each driving out a clean single, the net result being four big markers. As events proved, this was more than enough to put the Gallopers out of danger.

TINKHAM WILD

The Shanghai customers had a brief fainting spell in the Navy half of the fourth, when Tink began heaving them everywhere except over the plate. Goza started the inning by getting a life at first when Tinkham, covering for Kingman, dropped the latter's toss, which he attempted to take on the run. Nordgren, next man up, drew a free pass, and when Daly singled both advanced, filling all the bases. Tink then walked Bouvier, forcing the catcher home. Knickerbocker then popped to Bullard, all hands being held. Freudenberg hit to Tinkham, who tossed to the plate, forcing Nordgren. Bryant singled, scoring Daly, and Hillock, after giving Mal a chance on a high foul, struck out, ending the menace.

MALONEY AT THIRD

There were some scintilating bits of fielding in the contest, the best being Fred Bullard's grab of a hot one from Mighetto's bat in the sixth. With two on and two down the second sacker hit on what looked to be at least five feet over Fred's head, but just as everybody was thinking the ball would end up at the Cricket Club the short stopper leaped into the air and speared it with his gloved hand. It was a great play, and one that added further proof, if such were needed, that in Bullard the Gallopers have one of the two or three best infielders that ever cavorted here.

Maloney, back at his old stamping ground at third, gave a fine exhibition of how the hot corner should be played. He picked up one hot one with his bare hand that a lot of ball tossers could not have stopped with a gunny sack.

Same teams again today.

The box score:

Shanghai	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bullard, ss	5	2	2	2	5	0
Thatch, 2b	4	2	2	1	0	0
Kingman, 1b	5	0	2	11	0	1
Maloney, 3b	3	2	1	0	5	1
Claire, 3b	1	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, lf	5	1	1	1	1	0
Stark, cf	3	1	2	2	0	0
Crevling, rf	1	0	1	0	0	0
A. Taylor, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Tavares, c	1	0	0	1	0	0
Bristow, c	2	0	0	7	0	0
Scott, p	3	1	2	1	2	0
Tinkham, p	1	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	36	9	14	27	15	1

Isabels	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hillock, 1b	4	0	0	14	0	0
Mighetto, 2b	3	0	0	1	3	0
Goza, c	4	1	0	3	0	0
Nordgren, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Daly, p	4	1	1	0	6	0
Bouvier, 3b	3	0	1	2	1	0
K'bocker, cf	4	0	1	2	1	0
Frued'berg, ss	4	0	1	2	3	1
Bryant, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	33	2	5	24	14	1

By innings

Shanghai	0	1	1	0	4	2	1	0	x	—9
Isabel	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Summary: Three base hits, Maloney. Two base hit, Bullard. Struckout, by Tinkham four, by Scott 1, by Daly 1. Bases on ball, off Tinkham 3, off Daly 3. Double plays, Scott to Kingman, Freudenberg to Mighetto. Left on bases, Shanghai eight, Isabel 6. Sacrifice hits, Tavares, Taylor. Stolen bases, Bouvier. Umpires, marine and sailor.

BASEBALL TODAY!

The Gallopers and the Isabels will clash again this afternoon at the ball park, the game to start at 4 o'clock. The navy team has given good exhibitions in the games so far played, and has some very fine talent in its line-up. Verne Claire probably will pitch for the locals in today's game.

CRICKET HISTORY MADE IN SECOND S. AFRICAN TEST

Dismissal Of Visitors With 30 Runs Constitutes A Record

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, June 17.—There has seldom been a more astonishing Test Match in the history of cricket than that played at Birmingham when England dismissed the South Africans in their first innings for thirty runs, the lowest score in a Test match in this country.

The principal cause of the sensational collapse of the South Africans was the wonderful bowling of A. E. R. Gilligan, the Sussex amateur, who distinguished himself on his first appearance as England's captain by taking six wickets for seven runs.

Maurice Tate, the Sussex bowler, who took four wickets for twelve runs, and helped his county leader to complete yesterday's debacle, also shared with Gilligan the unusual distinction of securing a wicket with the first ball he ever bowled in a Test Match. Thereby hangs the romantic story of a son's resolve to retrieve his father's mistake. In 1902, Tate, senior, played for England against the Australians at Manchester, and at a critical part of the game missed catching Clem Hill—a mistake which cost his side the game. "If I cannot wipe out the memory of that error, a son of mine will do it for me," remarked the old professional. Twenty-two years later his prediction has come true.

Another record in this amazing match was the 438 scored by England—the highest total against the South Africans in a test match over here.

BARNEY GOOGLE By Billy De Beck

YEH - THESE ARE 20 OF THE THOROUGHBREDS SPARKY'S UP AGAINST IN THE BARNEY GOOGLE DERBY A WEEK FROM SATURDAY! I GOT 'EM OFFA ICE WAGONS - I'M SCOUTIN' AROUND FOR SOME MORE IN CASE ONE OF 'EM DROPS DEAD
SAY, WHERE'S THIS GUY, BARNEY GOOGLE?
HE SWIPED ME HOSS - I CAN'T WORK ME ROUTE WIDDOUT A HOSS
HOSS
HE WENT FO' DE DAY SUN, AN' HE DONE PUT ME IN FULL CHAWGE OF SPAHK PLUG
WOW
BAT MAN WUZ WUFF.
GIDDY AP
ICE
SPARK PLUG
DE BEG
5-20

Monday's Concert

The following program will be rendered, weather permitting, by the Municipal Band, in the Public Garden, tomorrow commencing at 5:30 p.m.

1—March, Slippery Hank . . Losey
2—Overture, The Bat . . . Strauss
3—Waltz, Eton Boating Song . . . Kaps
4—Selection, La Favorite . . . . . Donizetti
5—Polka, Free Thoughts . Ziehrer
6—Selection, Dorothy . . . Cellier

A. de Kryger,
Assistant Conductor.

BRITISH OLYMPIC LEADER SEES NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

Earl Cadogan Would Eliminate Certain "Fiery Contests"

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 25.—An official view of the Olympiad controversy is given by Earl Cadogan, Chairman of the Council of the British Olympic Association, in a letter to the Times.

Earl Cadogan admits that certain "fiery contests" should not be staged before temperamental audiences and states that the Executive of the International Olympic Council are now dealing with the regrettable incidents, but he and others who witnessed the Games have reached the conclusion that the great Olympic meetings can under the firm hand of the International Olympic Committee, continue to be carried on for the physical and moral advancement of all nations.

(*Reuter's Service*)

Havre, July 26.—The Olympic Yachting race for six metre yachts was won by Elizabeth V (Norway). Wilhelm VI (Holland) was second.

Baseball Scores

(*Reuter's American Service*)

New York, July 26.

MONDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 7, Cincinnati 8.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 2*
Brooklyn 2, Pittsburgh 4*
Boston 1, Chicago 7.
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 4.
(*Double-header)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit 9, New York 7.
Cleveland 2, Boston 1.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 2.
Washington 16, Chicago 2.

TUESDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati 4, New York 9.
Pittsburgh 1, Brooklyn 4.
Chicago 1, Boston 3*
Chicago 8, Boston 1*
St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 5.
(*Double-header)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 1, Detroit 3.
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 5
Cleveland 3, Boston 4.
Washington 0, Chicago 4*
Washington 4, Chicago1*
(*Double-header)

WEDNESDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 3, Cincinnati 1.
Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Chicago 5, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 4, Detroit 3.
Boston 15, Cleveland 12.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 0.
Washington 4, Chicago 2.

THURSDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh 8, Brooklyn 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit 5, New York 4.
Boston 10, Cleveland 9.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 0.
Washington 7, Chicago 5.

FRIDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis 13, New York 5.
Pittsburgh 2, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 10, Chicago 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

No games scheduled.

Race Club Wins In Annual Match

(Continued from Page 1)

a force to be reckoned with, and we would like to see them enter a team for the 1st League next year.

Batting first Divecha (96) and J. H. Bhoora (62) put on 131 runs for the first wicket. C. E. Ollerdessen the prime mover in the Recs attack being distinctly off and proved very expensive. Divecha who played superb cricket had extraordinarily bad luck in being run out when only 4 runs from his century.

The score was carried past the two century mark before the innings was declared closed with four more wickets yet to fall.

After a long spell in the intense heat the Recs were rather handicapped, except a 2nd wicket stand of 39 runs between Brandt and Evans the side collapsed and were all out for 106, the bowling honors being shared between the brothers Shroff.

PARSEES

M. B. Divecha, run out	96
S. F. Shroff, b. Jensen	8
J. H. Bhoora, c. Brandt, b. Jensen	62
C. H. Bhoora, c. Madar, b. Quayle	22
R. F. Shroff, c. Madar, b. Quayle	11
V. F. Viccajee, run out	0
E. D. Damri, c. Brandt, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	4
N. S. Karangia, not out	3
J. D. Moria, B. S. Khambakay and P. D. Tata, (did not bat)	
Extras	13
Total	219

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Quayle	15	4	42	2
Ollerdessen	23.5	2	100	1
Jensen	11	–	40	2
Manley	3	–	24	–

S.R.C.

P. Madar, b. S. F. Shroff	4
R. J. S. Brandt, c. Karangia, S. F. Shroff	31
V. Evans, l.b.w., b. R. F. Shroff	15
J. Quayle, b. S. F. Shroff	4
T. Madar, c. & b. S. F. Shroff	0
A. J. Willis, c. Bhoora, b. S. F. Shroff	23
W. J. Manley, b. S. F. Shroff	6
C. E. Ollerdessen, b. S. F. Shroff	4
J. V. Jensen, b. S. F. Shroff	0
L. P. Quincey, b. R. F. Shroff	1
J. Johanssen, not out	1
Extras	17
Total	106

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
C. H. Bhoora	7	–	36	–
S. F. Shroff	15	–	41	7
R. F. Shroff	7	4	12	3

Jack Dempsey At 21

Jack Dempsey at 21.

This flashlight photograph shows Jack Dempsey when he was 21 and weighed only 170 pounds. He then faced Willy Meehan at Emeryville Cal., in the first of their five fights. Freed ("Windy") Winsor, Dempsey's former manager, is standing just to Dempsey's left, with Beb Shand, referee, in the center, and "Spider" Roach, Meehan's second, on the right. Meehan whipped Dempsey in this fight, which took place March 29, 1917.

England's Captain To Be Out Of Test Cricket Contest

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 25.—England's cricket captain, Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan, announced today that under doctors' orders he would not play in tomorrow's Test Match against the South Africans.

Mr. Gilligan is suffering from a severe blow over the heart sustained in the Gentlemen v. Players match at the Oval early this month.

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 25.—Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas of Essex will captain England in the Fourth Test Match against the South Africans tomorrow in place of Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan.

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 25.—At Brighton Warwickshire beat Sussex by 5 wickets. Sussex made 199 and 215 (Wilson 108 not out). Warwick made 264 (Calthorpe 108 not out) and 151 for 5 wickets.

At Weston-super-Mare Middlesex beat Somerset by an innings and 27 runs. Somerset made 82 (Allen 7 wickets for 32) and 208. Middlesex made 317.

At Derby Gloucestershire beat Derbyshire by 9 runs. Gloucester made 92 (Cadman taking 4 wickets for 15) and 161 (Cadman taking 4 wickets for 36). Derby made 87 (Parker taking 8 wickets for 35) and 157 (Parker taking 7 wickets for 74).

At Bradford Yorkshire beat Glamorgan by an innings and 26 runs. Glamorgan made 116 and 106. Yorkshire made 248 for 3 wickets, declared, (Holmes 118 not out).

At Leicester Kent beat Leicestershire by 298 runs. Kent made 232 (Skelding taking 7 wickets for 57) and 285 for 9 wickets, declared (Woolley 142). Leicester made 152 (Freeman taking 6 wickets for 52) and 68 (Freemen 4 wickets for 28).

At Bournemouth Lancashire beat Hampshire on the 1st innings. Hampshire made 173 and 178 (R. Tyldesley taking 5 wickets for 37). Lancashire made 199 and 89 for 1 wicket.

Shanghai Yacht Club's Program For August

(Continued from Page 1)

p.m. 1st Signal, 2.55 p.m. and sail back as you please, to a finish at the Pootung Police Hulk Line, where times will be taken.

Aggregate times to count.

Distance:—31 Miles.

Handicaps:—Special sealed handicaps arranged by the Commodore.

Tides:—Neap. Range approximately 3 feet. Ebb begins at Shanghai about 9.40 a.m. Flood makes at Woosung about 4.18 p.m.

N. B:—Only yachts completing the course in this race are eligible to compete for the "Fair" Cup, to be sailed for over the same Course on the September 7.

Mr. C. E. Lintilhac's Cup For Byrne Boats.

Mr. C. E. Lintilhac (ex Commodore) has kindly presented a Cup to be sailed for by the Byrne boats simultaneously with the race for the Commodore's Cup by the "A" Class boats.

The conditions will be the same in every respect, except that:

(a) Byrne boats will round the Woosung Forts Buoy, opposite Woosung Harbor, to Port, instead of the Lismore Buoy.

(b) There will be no handicaps.

Saturday, August 30.—9th Ordinary Race.

Start:—Police Hulk Line, 2 p.m. 1st Signal, 1.55 p.m.

Course:—Up-river, as you please, rounding a markboat anchored in the Pagoda Reach to Port, and return to a finish at the starting line, where times will be taken.

Distance:—12 Miles.

Handicaps:—Ordinary, Byrne boats, Nil.

Tides:—Spring. Range approximately 9 feet. Ebb begins at Shanghai about 3.30 p.m.

Harbor Races for both classes of boats will be continued every Tuesday and Thursday evening throughout the month

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Annual Summer

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Many people prefer to allow a reimbursement of $12 pay for their next month's premium. This is just a matter of arrangement and the Society perfers this if the Bondholder is agreeable. Unless otherwise notified all reimbursements of $12 are carried forward to the account of the Bondholder concerned but if this is not desired the wishes of Bondholders are always carried out.

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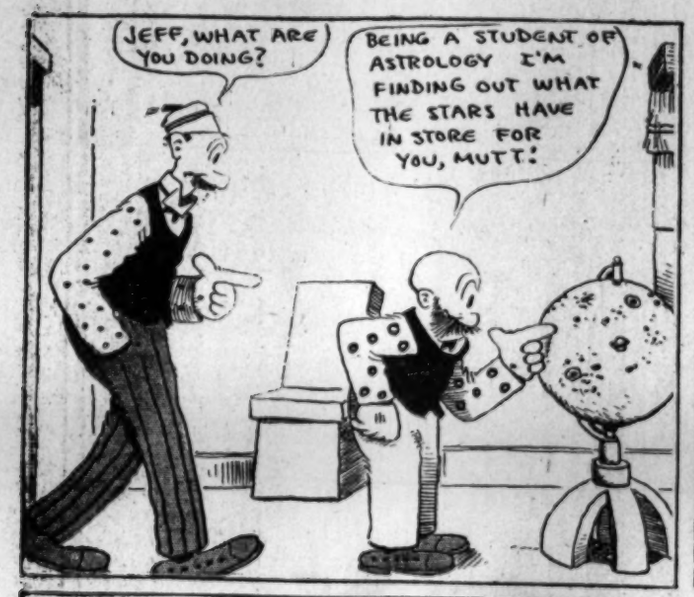
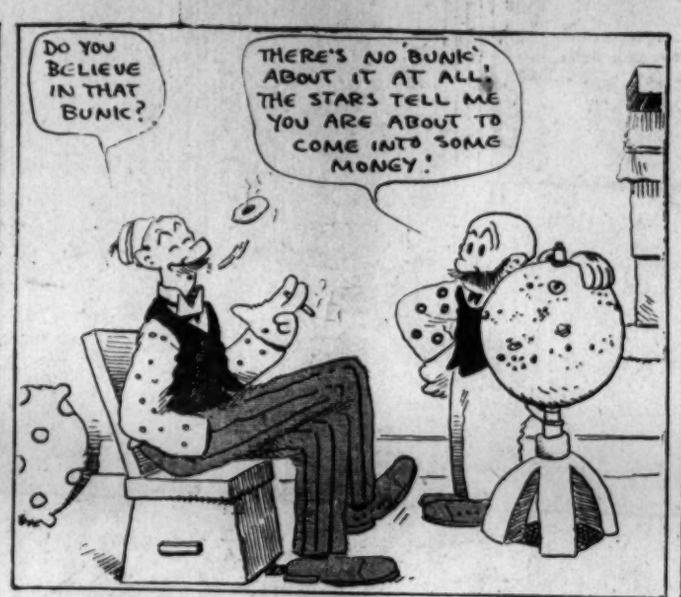
MADE IN ENGLAND.

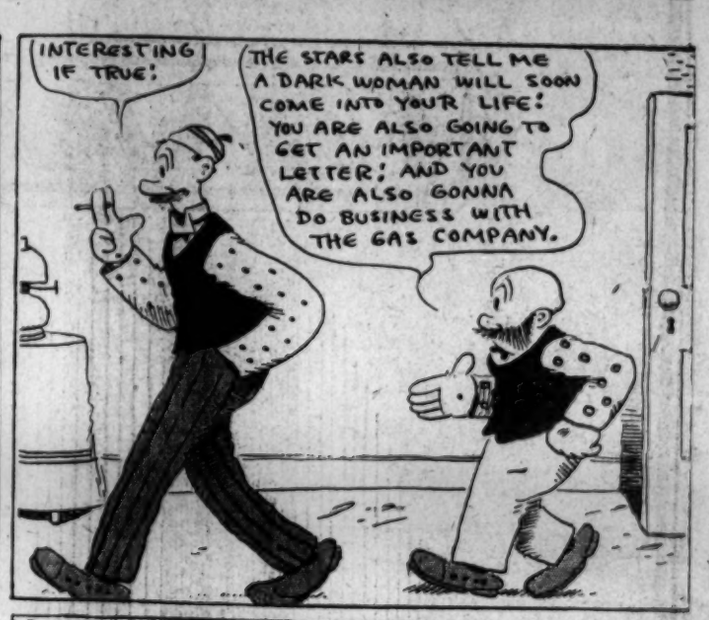
A—66

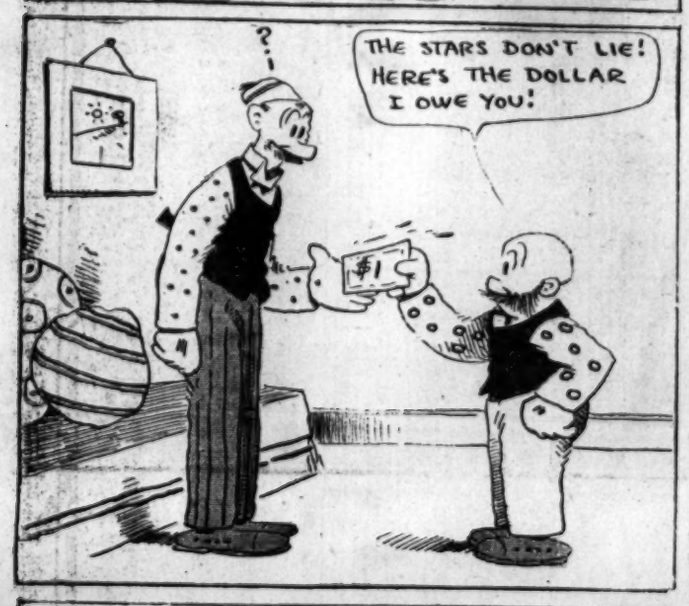
This advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

MUTT AND JEFF -:- -:- Astrology Must Be All Right -:- -:- By BUD FISHER





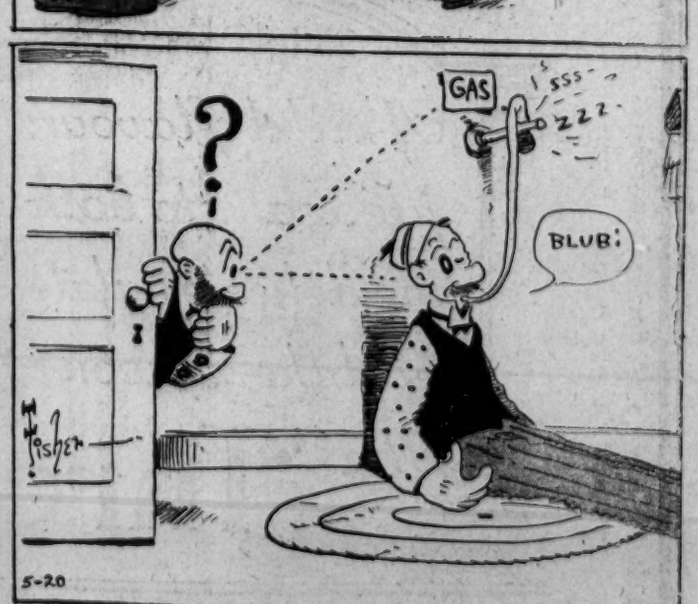

INTERESTING IF TRUE!
THE STARS ALSO TELL ME A DARK WOMAN WILL SOON COME INTO YOUR LIFE! YOU ARE ALSO GOING TO GET AN IMPORTANT LETTER! AND YOU ARE ALSO GONNA DO BUSINESS WITH THE GAS COMPANY.



FINE! THE DARK LADY MUST BE MISS SCHULTZ! THE IMPORTANT LETTER MAY BE NEWS OF THE DEATH OF A RICH RELATIVE! AND PERHAPS I'M GONNA GET A JOB WITH THE GAS COMPANY! THE STARS ARE O.K!
COME IN!
KNOCK KNOCK KNOCK

ALL I HAD WAS THE DOLLAR YOU GAVE ME AND SHE TOOK THAT!
SEE! SHE'S THE DARK LADY THE STARS SAID WAS GONNA COME INTO YOUR LIFE! ASTROLOGY IS GREAT!

IT'S FROM THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY! HE SAY'S THAT IF I DON'T PAY MY WIFE THE $400 BACK ALIMONY I OWE HER HE'S GONNA THROW ME IN JAIL!
SEE? THE STARS DON'T LIE!

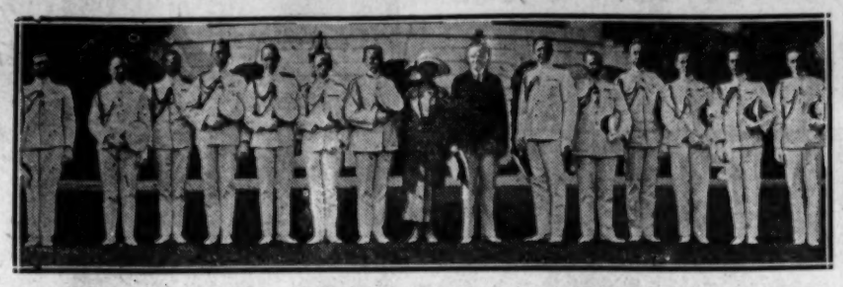


The China Press
大陸報
SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1924

FAN-FAIR— Painted Especially for This Page by Walt Van Arsdale

DAILY GRAPHIC REVIEW OF NEWS EVENTS

QUEEN PLACES WREATH ON MEMORIAL. Queen Maris is shown paying respects to the war memorial at Plymouth, upon her recent visit to England, which is the land of her birth. (Int'l Newsreel)

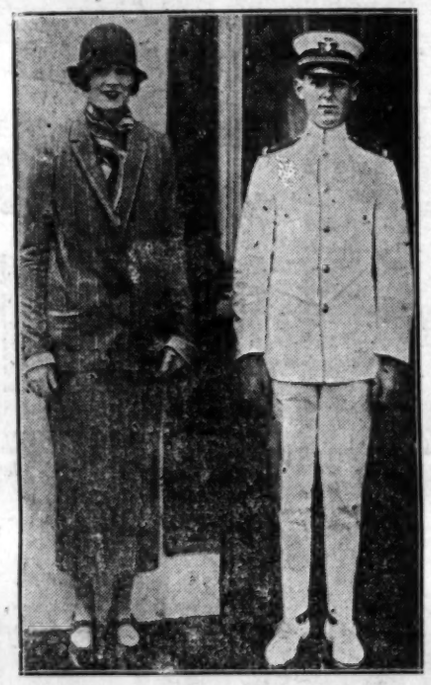


PRESIDENT AND MRS. COOLIDGE are pictured on lawn of White House in Washington, surrounded by President's naval military aides. (Int'l Newsreel)

MISS MARY JOE MERRITT, of Atlanta, Ga., pictured as Queen in playlet, "Footprints," given there for Woodrow Wilson Memorial Fund. (Int'l Newsreel)

MRS. FRANK TINNEY does not intend to let Imogene Wilson, beautiful Follies girl, ruin her home, although the latter has sued her husband for $100,000, charging he beat her cruelly in a flat near the gay white way. (Int'l Newsreel)

MRS. H. PEASTER is shown with armful of her champion Chihuahuas at New York City open-air dog show. (Int'l Newsreel)



BANKERS' CHILDREN TO WED—Miss Anne Stillman, daughter of former President of National City Bank of New York, is engaged to her childhood playmate, Henry P. Davison, son of late H. P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co., and former president of American Red Cross. (Int'l Newsreel)

SHORT SKIRTS AGAIN MODISH, Miss Elvira Reoly, of New York, told Westerners when she arrived in San Francisco after sea voyage through Panama Canal.

DEFIED UMPIRE—"Billy" and "Ma' Sunday are shown arriving in Chicago from Rochester, Minn., where famous ball player evangelist recuperated from serious illness. (Int'l Newsreel)

VACUUM CLEANER NOSE—This wierd looking anteater has been added to Australia, Zoo. (Int'l Newsreel)

BUFFALO BILL'S STATUE ON VIEW. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's remarkable bronze statue of the western pioneer and Indian fighter was exhibited to hundreds in Central Park, New York, before being shipped to Cody Wyoming, where it will rest permanently. Cody residents are preparing to stage one of the zippiest of celebrations at the unveiling, which oldtimers from all parts of the West will attend. (Int'l Newsreel)

COME FAR FOR COLLEGE CENTENARY—Lord Kenyon, president of North Wales University; Mrs. Kenyon-Slaney and Colonel F. Kenyon-Slaney arrive for Kenyon College, Ohio, centenary. (Int'l Newsreel)

YOU BITE THE BUN AND WIN. In a cyclists sprinkling held at Canto ... Limpsfield, Eng., was featured by many stunt races including the one ... above. You have to bite the bun before crossing the line, or you don't ... (Int'l Newsreel)

FORSAKING MAH JONGG, which America is taking up, Miss Soo Kyien Chien, Chinese student at University of California, is keen devotee of "royal and ancient" game of Scotland. (Int'l Newsreel)

GEOGRAPHIC SURVEY SHIP BATTERED BY ARCTIC SEAS—Her rudder lost and her hull damaged by ice floes, the SS Conrad Holmbie put into Isaford harbor for repairs, after a perilous trip charting waters about Spitzbergen, Mackenzie Bay, Greenland and Isaford. (Int'l Newsreel)

NEWS AND NOTES FROM MANY LANDS

Housing Shortage In Germany Acute

Scant Comfort Offered In Speeches At Conference Of Experts

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Bremen, June 17.—No comfort is to be got from the speeches of the housing experts who recently met at Erfurt. If there is one thing the German longs for beyond all else it is to be once more master in his own house, to have his home once again to himself. It looks as if the present generation is likely to die with the desire unfulfilled.

People can put up with the regulation of rents, especially if they are in the position of tenants, but landlord and tenant alike groan under the laws which restrict their living room and force them to shelter people they as often as not abhor. Yet from what was said at Erfurt, there seems no prospect of any immediate change in these conditions. Building must take a spurt if things are to improve. To give building a spurt there must be another turn of the taxation screw, as the means now available for new buildings are totally inadequate and private enterprise has little inclination to risk its money under present conditions.

This acute state of the housing question may explain that recent outbreak of the nomadic instinct which has taken the form of journeys for a wager. A few days ago three people from Duisburg roused curiosity by appearing in the market place at Bremen with a hand-cart containing their tent and outfit for a 4,000 kilometer walk round Germany to be accomplished in 135 days. They were then on their way to Hamburg, having so far travelled from Duisburg by way of Wesel, Bocholt, Muenster and Osnabrueck without a hitch.

Many Apply For Mushroom Course

Somebody in Bremen, wishful of serving his fellow creatures, hit on the idea of starting a mushroom course, with a view to teaching the public how to distinguish the edible mushroom—a most tasty and nourishing food which costs nothing but the picking—from its poisonous sisters. The lure of cheap food resulted in such a crush of applicants that there was no possibility of admitting them all. It is perhaps just as well. A letting loose of half the population of the town into the woods of the neighborhood might lead to the permanent disappearance of the mushroom from these parts.

Germany Demands Colonies Back

The Federal Colonial Union Association (Koloniale Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft) the body representing all the various colonial societies and associations in Germany, has sent a manifesto to the chancellor pointing out the necessity of raising the whole question of the German colonies during the forthcoming negotiations with the Entente Powers as to reparations. The Manifesto insists on two points: (1) As the Experts' Report assumes, if it does not openly declare Germany to be guilty of bringing about the War, the German Government must insist that under no circumstance will it admit Germany's guilt in the matter of causing the war. Equally must the Government refuse to admit Germany's incompetence or unworthiness in the matter of colonisation. Point 2 has to do with the future of the German colonies. The manifesto declares the mandatory system, at least in its present form as untenable. It sees in certain actions of the French Government (raising recruits for its colonial army in Cameroon and Togo) and of the South Africa Union (appropriation of property on the Southwest African Railways) the intention of ultimate annexation of these districts. It therefore demands peremptorily a full discussion of the whole question at the coming negotiations. Not only must the Government demand the return of the German colonies It must see that the demand is fulfilled.

Koenigsberg's Bicentenary

Koenigsberg is holding high festival these days. The town is celebrating its 200th birthday. It

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What People Are Saying

WORLD COURT MEMBERSHIP

"Let me earnestly recommend participation in the World Court now functioning at the Hague. The Court is judicial, and the august judges receive dictation from no one. Our attention should be called to the fact that this court is essentially an American idea and, more than that, a Republican idea. It must be remembered, also, that fifty four nations are members of the League, and that most of them have adhered to the separate protocol for the court. The reservations which were made a condition of joining the court by President Harding make it certain that our adherence will not involve us in the league."—Representative Burton.

INACTIVITY IN POLITICAL LIFE

It is a pity—a great pity—that those whose ancestors founded this country and adopted our form of government seem to have resigned, to have become mere business machines, efficient in business but in political life, what the philosophers would call 'quietists,' people who stand by awaiting any blow that fate and Congress see fit to deal, even if those blows burden them with taxes and ruin their business."—James W. Gerard former U. S. Ambassador to Germany.

NEED OR RELIGION

"Religious contemplation has its place in deepening the tone of thought and feeling, a place often too little regarded in the whirring tumult of our crowded lives. We are, therefore, justified in maintaining that our civilisation, with all its materialism, with all its sordid aspects, with all its hypocrisy, is ultimately based on moral and religious principles and that its defects are due to moral imperfections."—Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University.

RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM

"Religion and patriotism go hand in hand in a righteous war, and our nation will never engage in any other. To wage an aggressive war for greed or gain is un-Christian, but to refuse to serve in defense of our homes and our institutions, is equally un-Christian." —General John J. Pershing.

DEMOCRATIC IDEALS OF 1924

"The issue of today is a battle between two philosophies of government in the fields of domestic administration and foreign relations. Isolation and materialism, immoral and unprofitable on the one hand; international co-operation, a wise, restrained and effective idealism on the other. On the one hand, the acceptance and perpetuation of the idea that war and anarchy, recurring with terrible and increasing frightfulness, are the predestined accompaniments of the march of history. On the other hand, the faith and purpose that law, co-operation and fair play can and must be organised within and among nations."—Henry Breckenridge.

WORLD PEACE

"So long as crime and brutality exist we know that police are needed. We honor and respect our army and navy, and we propose to maintain them at such reasonable strength as shall enable us to do our part in upholding law and right and peace in the world." Bishop Manning.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

"The frank and friendly explanation of Mr. Hughes, following the declarations of President Coolidge and the utterances of a large number of American newspapers, will make it clear to the Japanese that the immigration act is not inspired by unfriendliness to Japan. The sooner these truths are appreciated in Japan, the better for the friendly relations of the two countries."—The New York Times.

Belfast's Grand Old Man Dead

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Belfast, June 16.—Those who have been connected with Belfast in past years, will learn with regret of the death, in his 78th year, of Belfast's Grand Old Man—Viscount Pirrie. As head of the great firm of Harland and Wolff, Lord Pirrie was one of those who helped to make Belfast famous. It is doubtful even, whether the firm would have made such a great name had not Lord Pirrie become associated with it.

In his advanced years this well loved captain of industry remained as active and as industrious as ever and at the time of his death was touring the South American states with a view to ascertaining the modifications that would be necessary in new ships so that they might suit the proposals which are under contemplation for the improvement in that part of the world.

It appears that a cold developed into bronchial pneumonia, and after a week's illness Lord Pirrie died aboard the P. and O. liner Ebro (which, strangely enough, came from a Belfast shipyard) whilst the ship was passing through the Panama Canal.

Probably this is the death that Lord Pirrie would have wished for. He died aboard ship, and whilst working in the interests of his firm.

Lord Carson Visits Belfast

Lord Carson was received with great enthusiasm when he addressed a meeting of the Ulster Unionist Labor Association in the old Town Hall, Belfast, last week. Prolonged applause, and the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" delayed his Lordship's speech. The speech was, on the whole, non-committal. Lord Carson thought that half the trouble in Ireland, and throughout the world was that people went to extremes; the Belfast press went to extremes in their criticisms of rival political parties: the Free State went to extremes in asking for large portions of Ulster. What was wanted for a general revival of trade, and, incidentally, for easing unemployment troubles, was world peace.

Referring to the boundary question, he said that when the Coalition Government entered into the treaty with the representatives of the Free State, they made such a bungle of the whole thing that nobody could understand what article 12 really meant. The treaty was one of the legacies which the Labor Government had received from its predecessors.

"I wish", said his Lordship, "that people would remember that Ulster is a fact, and not a fiction."

Derry Peaceful; A Strong Mayor

The unusual number of strikes which have broken out in Derry during the last few weeks have had serious effect on the town's trade; fortunately Derry posesses a mayor who is more than an ornament, as he has just proved.

Alderman Maxwell Scott Moore—Mayor of Derry, made the following announcement in connection with the Derry strikes:

"Recognising the gravity of the situation created by the ever-growing strikes in the city, I feel it incumbent on me, as mayor, to make an effort to bring the parties together with a view to discussion to ascertain and see if there is no possibility of terminating same, and with this intent I am taking the responsibility of asking the Employers Federation to appoint five representatives to meet five representatives from the Derry and district Trades and Labor Council in the Mayor's Parlour, in the hope that by so doing, some basis of settlement may be arrived at."

Both parties accepted this invitation, and the whole affair was settled with satisfaction. Work was resumed the following day in all trades. The Mayor of Derry, should henceforth be held up as a shining example to his colleagues who do nothing, but strut like peacocks at public and social functions.

Arrangements For Coming Royal Visit

The coming visit of the Duke and Duchess of York is creating a good deal of excitement and public interest. It has now been decided to confer on His Royal Highness the honor of the Free-

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AT THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

DAUGHTERS OF DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES STAGE BEAUTY CONTEST

Reviving The Ancient Rural Crafts Of Scotland

Women's Rural Institute Movement Hopes to Restore Old-Time Charm Of Country Life

(*From Our Special Correspondent*)

Glasgow, June 14.—Throughout Scotland during the past week a number of meetings of delegates from the districts in which the Women's Rural Institute Movement has been inaugurated, have been held. The Rural Institute Movement is of comparatively recent development in Scotland and on that account it might be of interest to give some idea of what the movement stands for. It is the hope of the organisers to restore to country life in Scotland much of the natural color and charm that have been lost as a result of the thinning of country population due to emigration and the gradual absorption into town life.

The work undertaken by the movement includes schemes for the revival of old crafts as well as the encouragement of new ones. Help is obtained from such bodies as Agricultural Colleges and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland has taken a great interest in the working of the scheme. Throughout the winter lectures are given and demonstrations are provided free of charge by experts on such subjects as butter-making, poultry keeping, gardening, etc. In addition to the purely practical side of the work literature, history, travel, music, and the drama have their place in the monthly programs.

At the start the movement was under the wing of the Scottish Board of Agriculture but in 1922 the control ceased and the institutes by means of a treasury grant of £15,000 spread over 5 years, were enabled to take the management into their own hands.

From reports submitted to the various conferences it is evident that the movement has taken a hold; there are something like 360 institutes in the country and an addition of another 70 or 80 will give one institute to every parish, a truly great record in a very short time.

Speaking at Edinburgh Mr. J. M. Ramsay of the Board of Agriculture said that what the institute were doing showed that when they started a movement of that kind they were pleasing forces that might take them in all sorts of unexpected directions. The women of Scotland could do just as fine work as the women of any other country in the world.

Empty Chairs At Glasgow University

What must be recognised as a most unusual occurrence and one that is unique in the long history of Glasgow University is at present engaging the attention of the press in Scotland. There are at the present time no less than five empty Chairs in the University and today comes news of another vacancy.

Of the vacant Chairs the right to fill four rests with the University Court, the fifth, the Chair of Surgery, rendered vacant by the death of Sir William MacEwen some time ago is the gift of the Crown.

The other vacancies occur in the St. Mungo Chair of Surgery, —vacant by the death of Professor Kennedy; the Chair of Natural Philosophy,—vacant by the resignation of Prof. Andrew Gray; the Chair of Moral Philosophy, vacant by the resignation of Prof. A. D. Lindsay on his acceptation of the Mastership of Balliol College, Oxford; the new foundation the Sampson-Gemmell Chair of Medical Prediatrics, which is also vacant. In addition to these unoccupied chairs appointments will have to be made at no very distant date to the newly founded Stevenson Chairs in Italian and Spanish.

Since writing the above I have been made aware of a further development in this story of an "empty" University. Today comes news of the retirement of that veteran, Prof. Bower of the Botany Department. The Chair of Botany, which he has held since 1885, is the gift of the Crown.

Prof. Bower has been senior professor at Gilmorehill for nine years and in his own branch of science he has attained an international reputation. He received his degree at Cambridge. As a teacher he has been very successful and his department has developed greatly since his appointment to Glasgow. Many honors have been conferred on him for his attainments as a botanist. He received the medal of the Linnaen Society for a work he published in 1908, on "The Origin of a Land Flora," and in 1918 he was elected a member of the celebrated Scientific Society of Turin. He is an LL.D. of Dublin University, a Fellow of the Royal Society and has twice been president of the Botanical Section of the British Association.

University Women Meet At Glasgow

The British Federation of University Women held its fourteenth annual meeting in Glasgow this year. This was the first time that Glasgow has participated in the conference for it was only in 1921 that the Glasgow Graduates' Association became a local branch of the federation. Representatives attended from Bath, Bristol, Bangor, Birmingham, Durham, Edinburgh, Huddersfield, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, and Oxford.

The meetings of the conference were held in Queen Margaret College Union and from reports submitted by the secretary and treasurer it can be seen that the federation is now in a comparatively secure position financially and in a strong position numerically.

The retiring president of the federation, Prof. Caroline Spurgeon, professor of English literature in the University of London, speaking on the aims of the International Federation said that that the principal idea was to establish friendship and understanding between the nations of the world. The main lines chosen were the establishment of scholarships, the interchange of teachers and the establishment of clubhouses in all parts of the world. Developments of these clubs was largely due to American women.

Sleeping Sickness Causes Alarm

The existence of sleeping sickness in Glasgow still gives cause for alarm to the city's health authorities. Additional cases to the number of those already received bring the total up to 220 cases since the outbreak in April. The deaths since the commencement number 18.

In the current issue of the "Health Bulletin" published by the Health Department reference is made to the desease under the heading "Encephalitis Lethargica."

"Direct association between the cases may be said to be wholly absent but some groupings occur among persons who appear to have nothing more in common than residence in the same district, "says the bulletin." Although the earliest cases were among children the incidence of the later cases has been chiefly between the ages of 15 to 25."

Brides' Ship Off For Canada

The repeated departure of shiploads of Scottish people for the New World is an occurrence which we have grown accustomed to but which at the same time we cannot allow to go unnoticed, especially when we consider the impoverishment of the native stock which is bound to result.

Although we may pessimistically shake our heads over the routine departure (if I may so call it) we cannot but feel a bit of the romance which surrounds the most recent departure. Among the 600 emigrants who left Glasgow this week on the Metagama for Canada were 18 prospective brides. The Metagama is evidently a favorite ship for brides for on her last voyage she carried 17, and on the previous 11.

Youthful Glasgow Violinist Lauded

William Primrose, the young lad who has already brought distinction to himself and to his native city has further distinguished himself by his masterly performance on the violin in London on Thursday evening. A critic writing to a local paper says "he has advanced in technical ability and in refinement of playing since he was last heard in his native city and in giving a recital of his own he thoroughly justified himself."

Technical College Professor Dies

Former students of the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, will learn with regret of the death of Prof. John Longbottom.

A native of Yorkshire, Prof. Longbottom was a Whitworth scholar and received his training at the Royal College of Science,

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Tubes Strike Firmly Squelched

Resolute Steps Are Taken In London Labor Disorders

(*By Our Own Correspondent*)

London, June 16.—Satisfactory proof that the Communist nuisance can be put down by firm handling is given by the ignominious collapse of the unofficial strike on the Tubes. The credit for the collapse may be divided between Mr C. T. Cramp, Lord Ashfield and the Government.

Mr. Cramp took a resolute step on behalf of the N.U.R. by urging the members of his society to return to work and to pay no attention to to the mischief-makers whom he aptly described as "persons chiefly interested in obtaining prominence or money, or both."

An equally firm step was taken by Lord Ashfield in theatening the dismissal of the strikers if they did not return to work. The attitude of the government can be termed as "slow but sure" for when it did make up its mind the strike leaders learned that it had ready for issue a proclamation under the Emergency Powers Act, and intended following up that proclamation by moving naval ratings into the power stations in the event of a prolonged strike. This discovery paralysed the strikers, and the result was that after a nine days' strike every man concerned decided to return to work. Thus, yet another strike has terminated, and the long-suffering public are relieved until the next one occurs.

Irene Castle All Through With Stage

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

New York, June 28.—Holding on to her husband's arm, the noted stage favorite, Irene Castle, declared aboard the French Liner France that she was through with the stage, dancing and movies forever. She was accompanied by her husband Frederic McLaughlin and her ten year old niece, Jane Bradford. Little Jane it seems had been promised a visit to Paris when she had reached her tenth birthday and her auntie was merely making good on that promise. It was said that the trip will last about four weeks when they will return to America.

Sabbatical Year Plan For Teachers

A campaign is in progress to obtain a year off for the school teachers at no cost to the city. Such a leave of absence has been recommended for the purpose of enabling the teachers to travel rest and study. Several associations of teachers and a number of school officials are in favor of the plan for a Sabbatical year leave for the teachers. Such a plan has been effective in other cities without additional financial outlay to those cities. This is due to the fact that classes vacated by experienced instructors at high salaries are taught by substitutes during the vacancies at lower rates of compensation. Such a plan affords an opportunity for the school boards to pay the teachers on leave some part of their salaries. In some instances school boards have found it possible to pay half the salaries to the teachers taking leave and employ substitutes to fill their places out of the remaining part of such compensations.

Only One Year Left To Live

One of the metropolitan dailies is offering prizes for the most original letters from its readers on what they would do if they had only one year in which to live. The best letters thus far published are replete with interest and cover a wide variety of ways in which the several writers aver that they would spend their time if they had only one year to live. One of the writers sees no reason to change his present mode of living while another would visit the birthplace of Shakespeare, lingering by the Avon's brink drinking in the beauties of Old England's countryside, and then bask in the sunlight of Southern Italy and dream in the moonlight of Venice. Still another would hold to his creed and work hard in an effort to provide means by which children left behind might be educated. Another would give up the last year to serving others because he learned during the war that the greatest satisfaction comes to the individual from serving humanity. One would not waste a single day, would read good books, take a walk, visit friends and play games. And finally, one writer would "Step on the gas" and do all those things heretofore postponed for want of time, and crowd into that last year upon earth all the happiness and action possible.

Mail From Europe In Two Days

A two-day transatlantic mail service by dirigible between the United States and Europe is being considered as something nearer than a remote possibility. It is reported that plans may be perfected in the near future for testing out a proposed mail

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Herriot Names Strong Cabinet

M. Herriot has produced a very strong Government (says the Evening Standard). His two masterstrokes are the appointments of General Nollet and M. Clementel. M. Clementel held office nearly continuously during the war, and was one of the most trusted members of M. Clemenceau's cabinet.

His appointment will give confidence to the business world in Paris, and will be a great help to the Premier in his dealings with the franc.

General Nollet's acceptance of the Ministry of War.—he is the first professional soldier to occupy that position since Marshal Lyautey held it for a short time in the middle of the war—means that M. Herriott is determined in the first place to show the Germans that they can expect from him no mitigation of the essential elements of the Peace Treaty. It is also an astute movement to gain support on international affairs from the Right, and thus to relieve the new Ministry of too close a dependence on the Socialists. General Nollet has been in Berlin as head of the Inter-Allied Mission superintending the demilitarisation of Germany practically since the Armistice.

Not the least interesting member of the new Herriot Cabinet is Maitre de Moro Giafferi, the Under-Secretary for Technical Education. He is one of the most picturesque figures at the French Bar, and his eloquence almost brought about the acquittal of Landru.

King Albert And His Army

It is reported that King Albert of Belgium, in a speech at Namur, said the League of Nations was gradually asserting itself as a great moral force, and it was necessary to have confidence in it. "Nobody, however, added the King, "could say that Belgium will not be exposed to external dangers for a long time to come. Belgium was peaceful, but she must possess an army which, if not large, should have sufficient length of training, and a cadre of officers and non-commissioned officers who are devoted to their duty and united under one command."

Wireless "Beam" Message Sent

The first message transmitted to the Argentine by means of Senator Marconi's new wireless "beam" was received practically instantaneously in Buenos Aires. It was sent from Poldhu station yesterday. Arising from the success of the test, it is expected that a direct wireless service to the South American republics, ensuring the delivery of messages within a few minutes of their transmission—and at substantially reduced tariffs—will be available.

Escalators Replace Lifts

In many Underground Stations in London escalators are being erected

and this consideration on the part of the railway authorities is welcomed by all who have occasion to use the Tubes. Instead of impatiently waiting for the lift one can now get to the trains without any hindrance. Wherever possible the moving stairway supplants the elevator, for people have to wait for lifts whereas the escalator enables them to keep moving all the time. This newest solution of the ancient problem must be rather an ordeal to old ladies who are not accustomed to it, but perhaps in time every house will have its own escalator, operated incessantly and free of charge by the municipality.

Will Canada And U. S. Be One?

The Evening Standard, in an article by A.A.B. says: "It is amusing to prophesy when you know you cannot live to see fulfillment or refutation. Before this century is ended I predict that Canada and the United States will be one, that they will buy or annex the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and probably British Guiana. Of course "the nice people" in Canada will object, but events are stronger than nice people. A war with Japan and a negro rising would unite the whole North American continent; while the substitution, of Socialist governments for the rule of the court and the old English families will alienate Canada, especially when agreements about tariffs are repudiated."

Make Plans For Pageant Of Empire

The biggest tailoring establishment of London just now is the department of the War Office known as the Wembley Rooms. Practically the whole of the top floor is occupied day and night by a small army of tailors and cutters who with 20 miles of cloth of all colors, are making the costumes and uniforms for the Pageant of Empire which opens at Wembley on July 12. The Wembley Rooms now are busier than they have ever been; in all 12,000 dresses have to be made in about 5 weeks, and each has to be historically accurate.

London Crowded As Never Before

There have never before been so many visitors to London. Yesterday Old Palace Yard at Westminster was completely filled with charabancs which had come from places as far away as Manchester. The people who had thus arrived wanted to inspect the Houses of Parliament, and the police and officials were quite overwhelmed. Most visitors have Wembley as their main objective; but they want to see the ordinary sights of London as well. I am told that the numbers admitted to the National Gallery this week have reached a record.

Foreigners have often remarked to me that they find it very difficult to find their way about London owing to the absence of clear signposts at street junctions. Compared with Continental cities, we are certainly poorly equipped with direction posts, and even those we have are so insignificant and badly placed that they seldom catch the eye. No wonder the police are kept busy explaining to strangers how to get about.

Decrease In Unemployment

The Secretary to the Ministry of Labor announces that the number of persons on June 2 recorded on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,002,900. This was 12,726 less than on May 26, 1924, and 282,723 less than the figures recorded on December 31, 1923. The number on June 2 comprised 754,600 men, 32,000 boys, 185,700 women and 30,600 girls.

Big Firms Lose Millions

Shareholders will be called upon to deal this week with losses amounting to sixteen millions in investments in two great industrial concerns. Details appeared in the "Sunday Express" last Sunday of the plans for writing off eleven millions of the capital of the Dunlop Rubber Company which was lost during the slump. Shareholders of Crosse and Blackwell, the jam and pickle combine, are now to be asked to make similar sacrifices.

Reviving Scotland's Rural Crafts

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London, where he subsequently acted as assistant to Carl Pearson. He joined the staff of the technical College about 28 years ago as lecturer in mechanics, and on the retirement of the late Prof. Rowden was appointed to the Chair.

A brilliant mathematician, he was noted for the facility with which he was able to apply his knowledge of the subject to the solution of practical engineering problems. The testing apparatus in the test laboratory at the college was designed by Prof. Longbottom, and is regard as one of the finest installations in the country. Prof. Longbottom, who was about 54 years of age, is survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter.

Scottish Oils General Meeting

Sir John Cargill presided over the annual general meeting of the shareholders of Scottish Oils Ltd. held in Glasgow during the week when a satisfactory statement of the year's working was submitted. The year had been a very trying one and it was an example of the economies that had resulted from amalgamation that the shale companies had managed to work at full pressure all the time. He went on to discuss the developments that were taking place at the refinery at Uphall in connection with the new pipe line from Grangemouth which would enable them to ship oil direct from their own steamers into tanks at the new refinery at Grangemouth and to pump it from there to the final refinery at Uphall a distance of 14 miles. The saving by this method of transport would be very considerable. Speaking of the new refinery at Grangemouth he said that the consumer of petroleum products and particularly motor spirit, in Scotland would derive much benefit from the presence within the country of a large refinery because of the absolutely uniform products which would be available from it.

Housing Shortage In Germany

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was created in 1724 out of the union of the three towns, Altstadt, Kniephof and Loebenicht at the fiat of Friedrich Wilhelm I, of Prussia. Amongst the festivities planned for the occasion is the opening of an aerodrome and a new dock. Koenigsberg is indeed a good example of the tenacity with which Germany is trying to overcome the obstacles placed in the way of her further development by the Versailles Treaty. At the signing of the treaty the seaborne commerce of Koenigsberg had fallen to about a tenth of its pre-war volume. But this has not prevented the town from carrying out great projects for new port and railway facilities.

Koenigsberg has a twfold role. She has to strengthen the commercial ties between East Prussia and the rest of the Reich from which it is separated by the Polish corridor. And she has to keep alive the trade between Germany and the East. The Koenigsberg Fairs begun in 1920, are a means to this end.

The former commercial importance of the town lay in its grain and timber trade with Russia. Political events there and in the border states have made the resumption of this trade extremely difficult. Danzig and Memel are foreign ports and her rivals.

Koenigsberg early grasped the significance of these changes for her trade. She has already finished one of the five big docks projected before the war when her increasing commerce had already outgrown its accommodation. Another will be opened in the summer, while a third is to serve as timber dock. The work of modernising the railway station goes on apace. The town may have even a greater future as one of Germany's great flying centers. Here the air routes from Berlin and Danzig meet. Hence lies the way by Memel to Riga, Reval and Helsingfors, or by way of Smolensk to Moscow. Koenigsberg is thus in a very real sense Germany's "Gate of the East."

Belfast's Grand Old Man Dead

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dom of Derry, and he is also to lay the foundation stone of a new nurses' home. In Belfast, addresses of welcome will be made by various public bodies at the City Hall, on the afternoon of July 21.

There have been many minor news items this last week which whilst being worthy of record are not of sufficient importance to give at length, I give them here in 'tabloid' form.

A destroyer flotilla of the British fleet, is at present visiting the chief ports of Ulster.

A party of English M. P.'s have arrived here as guests of the Lord Mayor. They are to tour Ulster and the boundaries with the object of ascertaining the political situation 'first hand'.

Newly elected labor members of the Belfast Board of Guardians caused an uproar at their first meeting on Tuesday, and the meeting was broken up.

The Albert Memorial, one of Belfast's most notable landmarks, is undergoing repairs.

The Air Mail Service which had to be abandoned for some weeks on account of bad weather, is expected to resume this week.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have just opened a new service between Belfast and New York. The Orduna will run between New York, Plymouth, Belfast and Greenock to begin the service.

Irene Castle All Through With Stage

(Continued from Page 3)

service by dirigible between America and Europe on the theory that it would be highly desirable to nations on both sides of the water if such a mail route through the air could be established and maintained upon a regular schedule. It is understood that the project has met with some degree of approval by Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Wilbur, and that he has given indication that his cooperation might be lent to the end that a test be made to determine the practicability of the scheme.

Seek Trade In South America

It is stated as the opinion of one of the high officials of the Grace National Bank that New York is taking its place alongside of London insofar as banking and financial operations are concerned in connection with South American trade. This is due in part to the increasing use of and the expanding transportation facilities through the Panama Canal. Large numbers of visitors and business men are coming from the west coast of South America to New York from week to week. The steamship lines now operating between this city and the west coasts of both South and North America are beginning to be more popular with tourists and traders. Banking and credit facilities for foreign trade are more adequate than ever before. All these things are suggested as being important factors in the competition for first place between New York and London.

Everybody Smiles But The Officials

Ho! Ho! The little brown jug! How did it get on top of the flagstaff? New Rochelle has been unable to answer that question. Officials of that village are serious minded. They aver that legal punishment is in store for the culprit if his identity is first ascertained. But the law, statute or ordinance that has been violated, if any, has not been cited. Probably it is the law applying to and prohibiting disturbance of the peace. Surely, the peace and repose of mind ordinarily maintained by officials there were disturbed when they discovered a full (sized) brown jug dangling from the flag-pole.

The question as to how the jug attained the heights, which it could not keep, remains unanswered. But ways and means were found to lower the jug. The services of a professional steeplejack were obtaind for hire, and the jug was hauled from on high. But, who hoisted the jug? No Sherlock Holmes has appeared on the scene, and the plot, while no thicker, remains for solution.

Chief among the theories thus far advanced seems to be the one that the jug was attached to the topmost point of the flag staff by someone connected with an advertising agency, the motive for the crime being found in the desire to place the city of New Rochelle, New York, on the map.

American Good-Will Towards Japan

The recent note of Secretary Hughes to the Japanse Ambassador seems to have met with approval of many persons here who desire that the Japanese people should feel that the cordial good will and friendship which have always characterised the relations of the two countries should not be derogated in any degree by reason of the socalled exclusion provision of the immigration act. It is widely hoped that this admirable use of a diplomatic opportunity in presenting the views of the administration may do much toward allaying Japanese irritation. The note was couched in terms which are unmistakably friendly and considerate. It was pointed out that Congress acted within its legal rights in passing the act to regulate immigration; and that economic considerations rather than racial prejudices dictated the policy underlying the passage of the legislation in question.

Apparently each nation has the right to legislate in control of immigration. If so, no offense should be given or received from an exercise of that right.

Influence Of Law On Architecture

Visitors to New York, and residents also, for that matter, are commenting upon the new towers and pinnacles of buildings that have been erected since the "zoning" laws became effective some four years ago. The old style of skyscraper which has been followed from the very beginning called for vertical or straight lines from the sidewalk to the final story of the building. This resulted in a solid wall of buildings rising from the sidewalk to heights of from six to fifty-odd stories. The sunlight and air were almost totally excluded from the streets, the building resembling somewhat canyon walls without the touch of beauty ordinarily found upon the walls of a gorge wrought by nature.

The law in question provides that the height of the cornice line of new buildings above the street may not be more than two and a half times the width of the street. The Standard Oil buildings, nearing completion, shows a gradual receding of the tower from the cornice line, while the Equitable Building, for example, rises perpendicularly from sidewalk to cornice line. Probably architects are using larger plots of ground than formerly. At any rate the buildings being erected are more impressive and present a pleasing appearance with their gleaming towers and pinnacles. Thus the block or box-like effect of the older building is being relieved by the newer styles which suggest more of the cone or pyramid and carry an appeal to beauty not made by the older type of skyscrapers.

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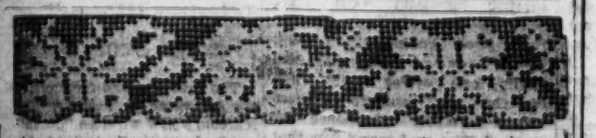

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Fiction

The Home-Maker, by Dorothy Canfield.
The Interpreter's House, by Struthers Burt.
So Big, by Edna Ferber.
The Dream, by H. G. Wells.
New Friends in Old Chester, by Margaret Deland.

Non-Fiction

Willard Straight, by Herbert Croly.
Conflict of Policies in Asia, by Thos. F. Millard.
Chinese Lanterns, by Grace Thompson Seton.
The Bolshevik Persecution of Christianity, by Capt. Francis McCullagh.
The Old Soak's History of the World, by Don Marquis.

Although it is no longer unusual to find mere tots facilely uttering poetry, it is something of an event when a youngster not in her 'teens composes verse filled with such beautiful imagery and written in such excellent form as to challenge the best of the modern adult poets.

That is the achievement of two American girls, each scarcely out of the kindergarten. One is Nathalia Crane of Brooklyn, aged 11; the other Helen Douglas Adams, daughter of a New England clergyman, aged 12. Each has been writing poems for many years, Helen since she was 2, and each has contributed a sensation to the summer season by publishing a sizeable volume of verse.

THE JANITOR'S BOY AND OTHER POEMS, just announced by Thomas Seltzer, is Nathalia's contribution. The remarkable quality of it may be fancied from the following, which she calls "Choice":

Cloud-made mountains towered
Beckoning to me;
Visionary triremes
Talked about the sea.

There were strings of camels
On the Tunis sands;
There were certain cities
Holding out their hands.

Mine the choice that fettered
Lips to fountain brim;
Timed the droning transits—
Bees in gardens dim

Thus I pay no tribute,
Heed no tallier's call;
Only sound of kisses
From a waterfall.

Only honey dripping
In a hollow tree;
First of hourglasses
Keeping time for me.

Only broken whispers,
Tracing themes unsaid;
Soft as tread of visions
Oer a poppy bed.

THE ELFIN PEDLAR, AND TALES TOLD BY PIXY POOL is less lyric than Nathalia's volume, but it reveals Helen's imaginative gift and promises for her also a brilliant creative future. This is a cutting from one of the verses of her book:

My mother is a rose, a shining crimson rose
Comely as the morning, calm as the night;
Love from all about her, like a garment flows
And her eyes are violets with a crown of light.

Mark Twain's autobiography, which has been awaited for many months, is announced for autumn publication. The book will issue in two volumes and will have an introduction by Albert Bigelow Paine. The content of the book was dictated over a long period of years, the author choosing his subjects without chronological or any other order, but simply according to what interested him at the moment, a method which Twain declared was the only proper one for an autobiography. He is quoted as having said that a biography was ordinarily but the clothes and buttons of a man, emphasising his acts and his words, whereas "his real life is led in his head". Knowing that the autobiography would not be published until long after his death, Mark Twain threw aside his reserve and told his story with the utmost frankness.

A MEMORIAL EDITION OF THE WORKS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT has been published in New York by Scribners under the auspices of the Roosevelt Memorial Association. The edition is notable for the barrage of eulogiums which introduce it, among the spokesmen being Albert Bushell Hart, George Haven Putnam, Hamlin Garland, General Leonard Wood, Viscount Lee of Fareham, William Allen White, Julian Street and John Grier Hibben. There are in all twenty-four volumes.

That the year 1915 was disastrous to the whole world because in that year the Allies lost the opportunity of confining the war to small and controlled limits, is the opinion on and about which the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill has written his new book, THE WORLD CRISIS OF 1915. Among the mystical facts of that year he records and describes the following:

That a strong motive in the Dardanelles action was to help the Russians, who were hard pressed.

That Russia, reeling as she was under German blows refused to consent to the participation of Greece in the Dardanelles operations at a moment when conditions made possible the seizure of the Gallipoli Peninsula and Constantinople by the Allies.

That the Turkish forces in Gallipoli in March, 1915 were in a desperate condition and could not have held out against a more determined naval attack.

That the delay by the British in the Dardanelles operations was just sufficient to enable the Turks to bring up enough reinforcements adequately to defend the Penipsula.

That repeated wireless warnings were sent to the Lusitania on the day on which she was torpedoed; that she disregarded these and the orders given her for speed and zigzagging.

Although the book is obviously written to excuse the author for many of the acts of omission and commission charged against him as First Lord of the Admiralty and director of the Gallipoli campaign, it is crowded with facts of the greatest importance and interest, many of which have heretofore been secret. The boldness with which the book is written is characteristic of Churchill—characteristic of his incorrigible moods which are so embarrassing to his colleagues and which have made him known as the bad boy of English politics.

Into his new book WASTE, Robert Herrick has written something more than a good story. He has practically presented the panorama of America's development out of a wild, disordered, pioneering state into a settled, refined and productive national unit. He throws the history of the last generation and more into a single perspective and rationalises and defines the American outlook more clearly than most American statesmen have been able to do. His hero, Jarvis Thornton, engineer, architect, artist at heart, spends his whole life attempting to reach a basic and principled integrity, away from the false standards of the "herd". After graduating at a college in New England, his work and the phantom ideal lead him all over the world: to Chicago at the time of the World's Fair, to Idaho in the early days of Western development, to Europe and the scene of the World War and finally into New Mexico. The book is one of the good pieces of the year's fiction.

Hollywood producers are reported to have purchased RECOMPENSE by Robert Keable for use on the screen, the play to be filmed this autumn. The American publisher is G. P. Putnam's Sons. The book is also available here in a British edition. Selma Lagerlof's THE STORY OF GOSTA BERLING (Doubleday Page and Co.) has also been projected into the movies in Sweden by the Swedish Biograph Company.

For his play recently shown in New York City, ST. JOAN, George Bernard Shaw is reported to have been offered a million gold dollars by an American motion picture concern. Shaw is said to have refused the offer and to have announced that he would not consent to the play being filmed at the present time.

The important role played by British capital in the development of the transcontinental American railroads and in otherwise accelerating the evolution of the nation is described with unusual interest and clarity in a new book from Little, Brown and Company by J. D. Whelply, entitled BRITISH - AMERICAN RELATIONS. The author also discourses on the shifts in the investment situation between the two countries made since the war and on the probability of a large influx of American money into Ireland during the next few years for public utility and industrial development.

A runaway at sixteen, tramp and navvy at twenty, editor of a London daily at thirty, a official in the British foreign office at forty—that is the amazing record of Rowland Kenney who has just written THE PEDLAR'S PACK, a book of many short stories of navvies, tramps and the other characters of The Open Road. From tramping Kenney turned to newspaper work and became first publisher of the *London Vanity Fair* and later editor of the *Daily Herald*. During the war he entered the diplomatic service and served as Commissioner on the British political mission to Poland, and later with Sir Esme Howard British Ambassador to the United States, on the Interallied Mission of the Peace Conference to Poland. The book is being published by Thomas Seltzer, New York.

A "Western" novel without a gun-toter, a gun or a single shot in it, has been written by David Grew in THE TWO COYOTES and the story is proving to be quite as popular as the old-time thrillers. The setting is the praries of Alberta and the central figure is Bailey Bellard, a hermit, nicknamed by the ranchers "The Coyote". It is a book of real merit.

"I regard Ruth Suckow as the most promising young writer of fiction, man or woman, now visibly at work in America", writes H. L. Mencken of Miss Suckow's new book COUNTRY PEOPLE just published by Knopf, New York. While this is her first novel, Miss Suckow has for several years been writing short stories for *The Smart Set*, *The American Mercury*, *The Midland* and other magazines. As an Iowa minister's daughter, the author spent her life among the small farming communities of the West and she knows her province thoroughly and writes of it with convincing sureness. The story is a record of three generations of German-Americans and of the struggle with the young folk of the place intent upon having their freedom from the old ties and habits. The book is in no sense photographic, for Miss Suckow is a genuine artist.

Floyd Dell, author of JANET MARCH and of the new book LOOKING AT LIFE also writes excellent verse, a sample of which, taken from a New York magazine, is the following:

There was morning sun and morning shadow
In the green valley that dipped to the meadow:
A cry of delight from the hidden pool,
And a splash in those clear depths mountain-cool—
Then laughter, and between the trees
The dancing glimmer of white knees.

What care I if some unknown youth
Take the kisses of your fragrant mouth?
The memory of white knees brushed with dew
From the wet grasses—this I keep of you!

Martin Johnson, intrepid African explorer, whose last adventurous trip into the land of big game is being told in moving pictures here this week, has written a book detailing his "camera-hunt" over the jungle trails. Johnson loves Africa and finds it far different from the ordinary conception which makes of the dark continent a hot, steamy land of evil miasma. He also loves wild animals and prefers to bring home their pictures than to drag in their bulky carcasses. However, he found it necessary to kill occasionally or to be killed and he tells a most adventurous and fascinating story in the new book. The Century Company is publisher.

Cosmo Hamilton has written a new book UNWRITTEN HISTORY (Little Brown and Co.) which he offers as his "reminiscences" and which he has filled with rare anecdotes and characterisations of many interesting celebrities of art and politics who have been his friends. Hamilton's last book *Another Scandal* has been made into a motion picture, starring Lois Wilson.

Constantin Stanislavsky, famous director of the *Moscow Art Theater*, whose autobiography, MY LIFE IN ART, has just been published in America, pays an interesting tribute to Chaliapin. For instructing his "troupe of artists" as he calls them, he plays Chaliapin phonograph records, insisting that the great singer's pronunciation and diction are so perfect that in spite of the natural distortion which music gives to words, he manages to sing far more accurately than most people speak.

James Joyce, author of ULYSSES that much suppressed and much discussed and condemned novel, has a biographer in Herbert S. Gorman, who like many others in the world of art feel that Joyce has made a contribution to literary freedom which is as great as it is bold. Joyce is now living in Paris, a literary "exile". The new book is published by B. W. Huebsch, New York.

"FATA MORGANA," Ernst Vajda's tragic comedy of a young man's first sharp disillusionment in love, has just been published by Doubleday, Page & Company as the third volume of their library of famous Theatre Guild plays. In a sense the work is autobiographical, for it is a result of Vajda's own first love affair with a beautiful sophisticated woman of society whom he met when, as a young student, he first went to Budapest to study law. The Puszta, the great Hungarian plain with its glowing sands and mirages of the sea, he knew well from the experience of many vacations spent with a classmate on the Puszta Ete. And Vajda drew himself in George the young student who in his naive loneliness succumbs to the beauty and the Eden-old spell of glamorous Mrs. Fay from Budapest.

Left alone to study for his examinations in the remote farmhouse while the rest of the family go to a ball in the neighboring town, George plays host to Mathilde Fay, the unexpected cousin from the capital. In the caprice of the gay and sudden lady, the boy believes that he has found the fulfillment of an enduring love, only to be ruthlessly disillusioned when his Mathilde hastens thoughtlessly back to Budapest, a boring husband and eventually to the latest things in bathing suits at Ostend. But life itself is a beneficent healer and as the boy plunges hopelessly into his studies, one knows he may many times recapture the memory of the hot sands and the blue sea of the Puszta and the thrill of his first love.

THE DRAMA OF THE LAW is the title of a book just published by Scribners in which famous cases are discussed in terms of the drama as tragedies, comedies, one-act pieces, farces, melodramas, crook dramas and supernatural plays. A chapter dealing with the Thaw case is headed "Concerning the Eternal Triangle" The author is Judge Edward A. Parry, eminent English jurist and author of *What the Judge thought* and *Seven Lamps of Advocacy*.

Joseph Hergesheimer's first long novel in some years will be published early in the fall by Alfred A. Knopf. The title is BALISAND and the action takes place in Virginia, during the last two decades of the eighteenth century.

SHADOWS THAT PASS

By Otto Rung; D. Appleton And Co.

George Brandes is quoted as declaring, "Otto Rung is the strongest talent of his generation," and then he goes on to note that the Danish novelist is to be compared with Henry James and H. G. Wells for his "stock of profound and comprehensive culture." "Shadows That Pass" does not either prove or disprove these statements. Rung may have all of the qualities that Brandes proclaims; but if he is to be judged upon this one short novel (manifestly an unfair way of judging him) he will seem to be an admirable craftsman who concentrates his material and who has a leaning toward the Wellsian technique. There is not much of Henry James to be found in "Shadows That Pass." In the first place it is an allegory. The young man, Frank Thauma, who dies and leaves a fortune to be given to the friend who most needs it after an interval of twenty years, is certainly an ideal creation. He is more than human for he is invested with all the manly virtues and may be likened to the spirit of masculine youth at its highest development.

The book is short and divided into nine chapters, each one of which tells a story in itself. These stories, for the most part, are the accounts of twenty years lived by the men who surrounded Thauma and who present these stories of their careers in order to earn the reward by proving themselves most needy. One of these men is a scientist, who experiments with "subjective enlargement," and this chapter with its descriptions of the scientific experiments suggests the early Wells. Another member of the group is a sculptor and the story of his career in Italy is described with a deal of poetic charm. Still another is a sullen anarchistic creature, the man suspected of being responsible for Thauma's death. He turns out to be the most imposing personage in the book. Through the story of each man walks the woman, Gertie Gerner; thus the reader views her from several different aspects. Gertie, like Thauma, is to be regarded as a symbolical personage.

This book is charmingly written. The translation by Grace Isabel Colbron reveals this capably. All the subtleties of a compact and carefully organised poetic fiction are here and it proves to be quite a change from the usual revel that comes out of the ruminating and self-analyzing Scandinavia. The various chapters carry over the chief threads of interest and settle minor questions of their own and thus the book resolves itself into an excellent structure. The author writes with a sure grasp of characterisation. These various men, symbolic as most of them are, are fashioned into well differentiated personalities. Especially is this true of the scientist and the anarchistic Hamling. Hamling really is the protagonist to Thauma. Thauma represents all that is finest in manhood and Hamling is that reverse of the shield which destroys the man through envy. There is something pathetic about him, in spite of his ferociousness. It is to be hoped that more work by Rung may be translated so that the justice of George Brandes's praise may be really established.

High Speed Flying Held Dangerous

New York, May 10.—Will faster flying be dangerous? Yes, says Major L. H. Bauer, Commandant of the School of Aviation Medicine, in Aviation, in making turns, centrifugal force hurls the blood from the brain. It also changes the flyer's body from vertical to horizontal. Continues the author, "Have you ever jumped quickly out of bed and felt dizzy, everything in front of your eyes becoming blurred? If so, your circulation, which was adjusted to the horizonal position in bed, did not adjust itself quickly enough to the upright position. As a result you had insufficient blood in your brain, causing temporary dizziness and faintness.

"This will give you perhaps some idea of how a racig pilot feels as he turns the pylons. Centrifugal force pulls on his body and as a result everything in his body that can move does so in the direction of the pull. This means that his blood, which is, of course, fluid, is carried away from his head into the easily enlarged splanchnic vessels, and even into his legs. This means that he has a lack of blood in his brain, or what medical men call anaemia.

"When we have anaemia of the brain we become unconscious. Hence, a flyer may become unconscious. Hence, a flyer may become unconscious when making a turn at terrific speed. When a man is flying at the rate of four miles per minute, it will be seen that making aturn occupies but a moment. Anaemia of the brain causes faintness and unconsciousness immediately. The flyer quickly recovers because the circulation rapidly adjusts itself to the new position of the body and the action of the centrifugal force quickly changes to the direction of the new line of travel. Is it possible to maintain a speed so great that the anaemia produced will be so marked and so prolonged that recovery will not take place? The answer is probably yes.

"We cannot say how great the speed will be. Experience only will show. However, we will have another factor, not yet mentioned, on which we shall have to figure. Dr. Gorsaux of France made some experiments with dogs. He rotated them on a wheel at speeds varying from four to six turns per second. Some of the dogs showed actual injury to the brain from the brain being pressed against the skull. Recovery followed in some, death in others. Autopsies showed that there was an anaemia of the brain, and an engorgement of the vessels of the abdominal area, thus bearing out our statements about the aviator. It is therefore not a wild theory to presume that a speed may yet be attained which when a turn is made would be sufficient to cause pressure on the stem of the brain in such a manner as to cause death. Furthermore, the force of such violent action would be sufficient to rupture blood vessels both in the brain and in other parts of the body, which in themselves might be sufficient to cause death or lasting injury.

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The New Lure of Lace

FASHION swings the pendulum of time back to the Colonial period and selects the quaint charm of lace as the lure of her latest novelty.

The sheer, embroidered net of that generation is offered now in any number of attractive, new ways. For instance, we are enjoying the delicate beauty of dyed lace. Colors are so exquisitely blended that some of the frocks appear like veritable flower gardens.

The vogue of black and white is emphasized in the use of lace. Witness the delightfully picturesque frock of black taffeta and old lace. Hats, too, are coming in for their share of this sort of trimming. Some of the smaller shapes have their lace draped into intriguing veils and others employ the dainty trimming as ruffles or pleated motifs.

Photos by Styles Service

PERKY TAFFETA AND OLD LACE! The combination breathes of Colonial days when lavender and musk were the perfumes used by grandes dames.

Fashion has selected, as her latest novelty, the quaint charm of a lace-trimmed frock.

A simple, close-fitted bodice of taffeta meets a full, tiered skirt at the normal waistline to form the foundation frock illustrated in the large picture. The designer has arranged a lace shawl to swing from the shoulders, so that the pattern of the fine old lace is brought out in bold relief against the dark background. An apron tunic of sheer net shows lace medallions on its surface and a lace edging which is silhouetted against the taffeta skirt. A group of posies clusters at the front. Narrow silver ribbon is extended into a sash, which is tied at the back.

Georgette crepe is combined with crisp organdie in another frock. Lace medallions are set at interesting intervals across the lower skirt. There is a pleated underskirt of silk over which georgette panels are shirred. You will see that the organdie band which trims the skirt is joined to the georgette with an embroidered scalloped top.

The petite girl will appreciate the attractive silk frock which boasts innumerable rows of narrow lace. Satin-back crepe has been used on its brilliant side to fashion this simple model.

Hats come in for their share of the filmy trimming.

France Sets Style In Bathing Togs

New Modes At Beach Resorts Are Daring And Picturesque

New York, June 25.—No phase of the subject of dress has ever engaged more attention or involved more controversy than the clothing in which a woman takes her ocean bath. Everything from art to ethics is thought to be involved in it, and costumers' reputations have been made and lost by that informal little item, the bathing suit.

Modistes have designed a type that constitutes a happy compromise between the clumsy bundling of the figure in as many duds as possible, and the fin-de-siecle model which frankly displays as much of the figure as the law allows; and these designers have earned fame and fortune.

The whole matter has settled into a question of taste. Much is forgiven for the sake of art and beauty, and the feminine woman may be depended upon to be becomingly feminine in this, as in her dress for any other occasion, and with an unfailing regard for the order and fitness of things.

It was the Parisiennes who led the way to the ultra in bathing suit fashions, while English and American women were still stockinged, trousered and petticoated. The Parisiennes have been responsible most of all for the creating of something lovely out of a beginning that was discouraging. The pictures of the Parisienne bathing created, until just lately, a sensation somewhat like that which stirred when the chorus discarded tights. They seemed, somehow, far remote from our standards.

Women on this side of the world regarded that sort of thing as very well for Continentals, but our adverse comment did not disconcert or even interest the Parisienne, who continued to dress as suited her own ideas until, at last, the European model leavened the provincial lump of the newer world.

Within the memory of the present-day bathers in the fashionable world, the women seen at the French seaside resorts have worn the smallest and most matter-of-fact bathing suits imaginable. But always these were covered, on the way to the water's edge, with the most gorgeous peignoirs. This is the bathing costume de rigueur that one sees at Deauville, the smartest of all the seaside places, and at Dinard and Etretat.

Deauville is the setting for every fashion act that is staged in the Summer life of Parisiennes. It is there that one views the most daring extremes, the wildest flights of fancy in bathing suits.

Every celebrity is seen at Deauville. Many diverse elements are there besides, socially apart perhaps, yet mixing in the most cosmopolitan manner, and competing in the latest style of dressing for the surf. Today quite the most diverting social engagement in the Parisienne's countryside program is a morning of golf at Le Tourquet, she wearing the brightest, smartest togs, and afterward a motor ride to Paris Plage for a plunge in tht surf.

There the bathing suits are as dashing and picturesque as any seen on European beaches. Always the fashionable French woman goes into the water with her hair faultlessly coiffed and her make-up as perfectly done as if she had dressed for the lights of the ballroom.

Of the most noted French seashore places, Deauville leads in flash of style. Etretat is still somewhat conservative, but is coming along, while Dinard changes least of all. The regular patronage of Dinard includes the conventional element of affluent Europe, represented by the same people year after year, who establish styles that are well worth the while of the rest of the world to follow.

In bathing suits, as in other types of dress, the best ideas expressed of Parisian designers are evident in the new models shown here. The old styles are a thing of the past, and the very latest are accepted without qualification. At Newport, Southampton, the Florida coast and the other fashionable resorts the one-piece bathing suit "goes." And with it go also, if one chooses, short socks or no socks.

This outfit and the two-piece suit, meaning an Annette Kellermann, with an overblouse or jersey of knitted goods, are the suits most popular in the younger set. They are the delight and the habit of the fashionable flapper. For the most conservative, certainly for the older people who go into the surf, there is the tunic, straight, or with a short gathered skirt attached. This is worn over a Kellermann, or bloomers, and it is intended that long stockings shall complete the ensemble.

Upon the question of whether or not one can swim depends largely the sort of bathing suit one selects. The lightest, briefest outfit seems properly to equip the woman who dashes through the breakers and swims out to sea, or who dives into deep water and other wise indulges in serious exercise in the ocean.

In the conventional intercourse of loafing, visiting and playing on the beach, most women feel better "dressed," in these times, in Kellermanns or bloomers. These widely different types are equally correct and equally fashionable. The present standards allow so much latitude that one sees all of them in the kaleidoscopic life of the fashion world at the seashore and the lakeside.

ARTISTIC SIMPLICITY

The genius of designers French and American is evident in the new bathing suits, which would seem to offer less opportunity for distinction and variety than any other type of dress. What is lacking in ample material and lines is made up in artistic simplicity, in detail and in color.

The jersey suits are made of every known color and shade, the most conspicuous being in brilliant scarlet, with white or black. There are stunning black-and-white combinations; fancy patterns contrasted to black or a vivid color; yellows, greens and blues; while all black is popular also. The French couturieres say they despair of ever drawing the American women away from black.

In the knitted goods there is great variety in homespun effects. Light wools are made in plain colors, generally with stripes or bands, with fancy patterns woven in borders and collar, or with other trimming. The silk jerseys are delicious, and are most flattering to the figure. These are shown in an endless variety of beautiful colors, the vogue this season being for bright shades.

White jerseys are oftenest trimmed with candy stripes in pink, green, blue or an assembling of colors—blue and tan, green and rose, blue and pink, red and black, and so on. Nothing more swaggger has been offered this season than the creamy silk jerseys, banded or pointed up with black, with belt of patent leather, black cap and shoes.

SUITS OF TAFFETA

Suits having fuller tunics or skirts give larger opportunity for variants in model and materials. Taffeta is the favorite fabric for these, and there is a craze for black taffeta. It is shown in some saucy little tunics cut in scallops around the bottom, sleeveless and moderately decollete. Under this are worn either the regulation tights or, more commonly, the full gathered bloomers that are finished with a frill above or below the knee, as one perfers. This black is often relieved or sharpened with facings, trimming and a belt of scarlet, green or white, and is an exceedingly popular style.

Another new and effective model has a long tunic blouse, straight to a low cotton or silk, printed with an all-over pattern in Egyptian, Russian or other designs. The skirt, very short, of plain black or a harmonizing color, is gathered slightly straight around the bottom of the blouse, and covers partially the bloomers or tights of plain color.

A blouse of white silk jersey, a little petitcoat of navy blue taffeta and a patent rubber belt of bright red make a decorative suit, not necessarily intended to be symbolic. A suit of black taffeta is decoratively trimmed with bands of wide Roman sash ribbon. All of these different types of bathing suits are cut rather low in the neck and are sleeveless, offering no protection against waist line of rather heavy, loose-woven tan and sunburn.

INDIA PRINTS

The India prints that are now the rage are much used for the blouse or tunic in the new bathing suits. These are on cotton, but are repeated in some patterns on silk, and are exceedingly effective, combined, as they almost always are, with black or dark color in relief. Suits of white, embroidered or machine stitched in Bulgarian, Russian, Czech, Swedish or other peasant needlework in bright colors, are lovely.

Cretonne is another material that is being widely exploited this year, particularly in the suits that originated in Parisian ateliers. The most charming flower and picture patterns are shown in the blouses to wear with plain underthings.

There are, of course, the usual fantastic and extravagant styles in bathing suits, as in every other sort of costume. There are some mad yet charming fancies in hand-embroidered silks, things that invite destruction by salt water. One shown among these is a suit of sea green taffeta, hand-painted in marguerites and ferns.

The full long wrap made to wear with this is of the taffeta, the collar being appliqued with marguerites cut out of white kid.

ACCESSORIES VARY

Accessories demanded for the bathing equipment are fascinating and of infinite variety. First of all, the peignoir. It is shown in many new materials and designs. The long knitted cape is much liked—a pleated affair, three-quarter or seven-eighths length being especially modish, done in wool of any of the popular colors, gray, white, green, blue or beige. The crocheted capes of heavy, soft zephyr are particularly pretty and suggest genuine comfort, rather sharing popularity with the Angora capes. Both of these are made mostly in all white, though some very attractive models have wide black stripes and borders in colors, singly or in clusters.

The Japanese printed cottons are most effective in the long capes, Chinese red, in a pagoda pattern on white, china blue in landscape and other patterns in rather vivid colors. Cotton eponge, one of the latest fabrics to be presented for varius purposes, is much used in the peignoirs designed to be worn over the bathing suit and is shown by some of the more important houses in many patterns, in plaids, stripes, mixtures, solid colors and in the most charming of gay hues.

Turkish toweling in several new weaves is a practical, comfortable and good looking bath wrap for which there is a large demand. Several variants of the original are shown in stripes, plaids and pretty colors. There are many beautiful and extravagant wraps of taffeta, satin or other somewhat costly material, on some of which are introduced late ideas of trimming, with kid, ribbon or some novelty in applique. But just as in other departments of dress, cotton is all the rage and is considered, in a way, much smarter than silk.

A TULIP DRESS

A popular summer model designed by Paquin. The bodice is made of white crepe, printed with large tulips and foliage in natural colors. The skirt is of black silk crepe.

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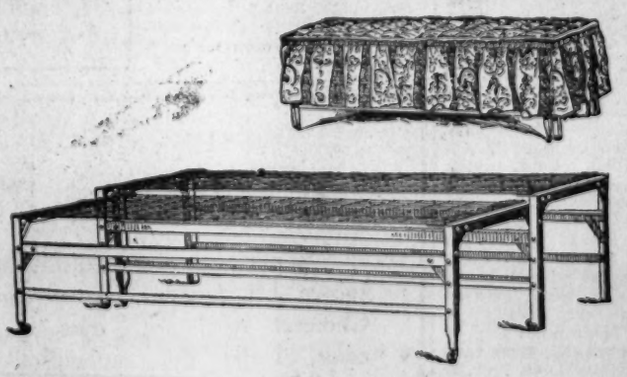

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Bathing Modes Are Colorful

New York, June 25.—Variety and color are the two abiding characteristics of the current bathing mode, and the printed fabric offers a splendid opportunity to achieve both. Black, navy and brown are no longer the triumvirs of beach fashions, and in their stead a brilliant collection of vivid hues has been offered. Very often, indeed, these shades will be found a little too conspicuous by the tasteful woman—it isn't easy to disport one's self in a garish red frock after years of the subdued navy models.

The advent of prints in all their variety of color and design has solved the problem for the lady who wants to be different and yet not glaringly so. Indeed the wealth of patterns in these materials makes the individual note almost a certainty. Every design which has been exploited in the printed silk dress finds itself repeated in the bathing suit and in the bathing accessory as well, and numerous unique patterns have been added. The color medleys are as varied as the design and include the entire gamut of combinations ranging from the sober black and white to the garish red and yellow.

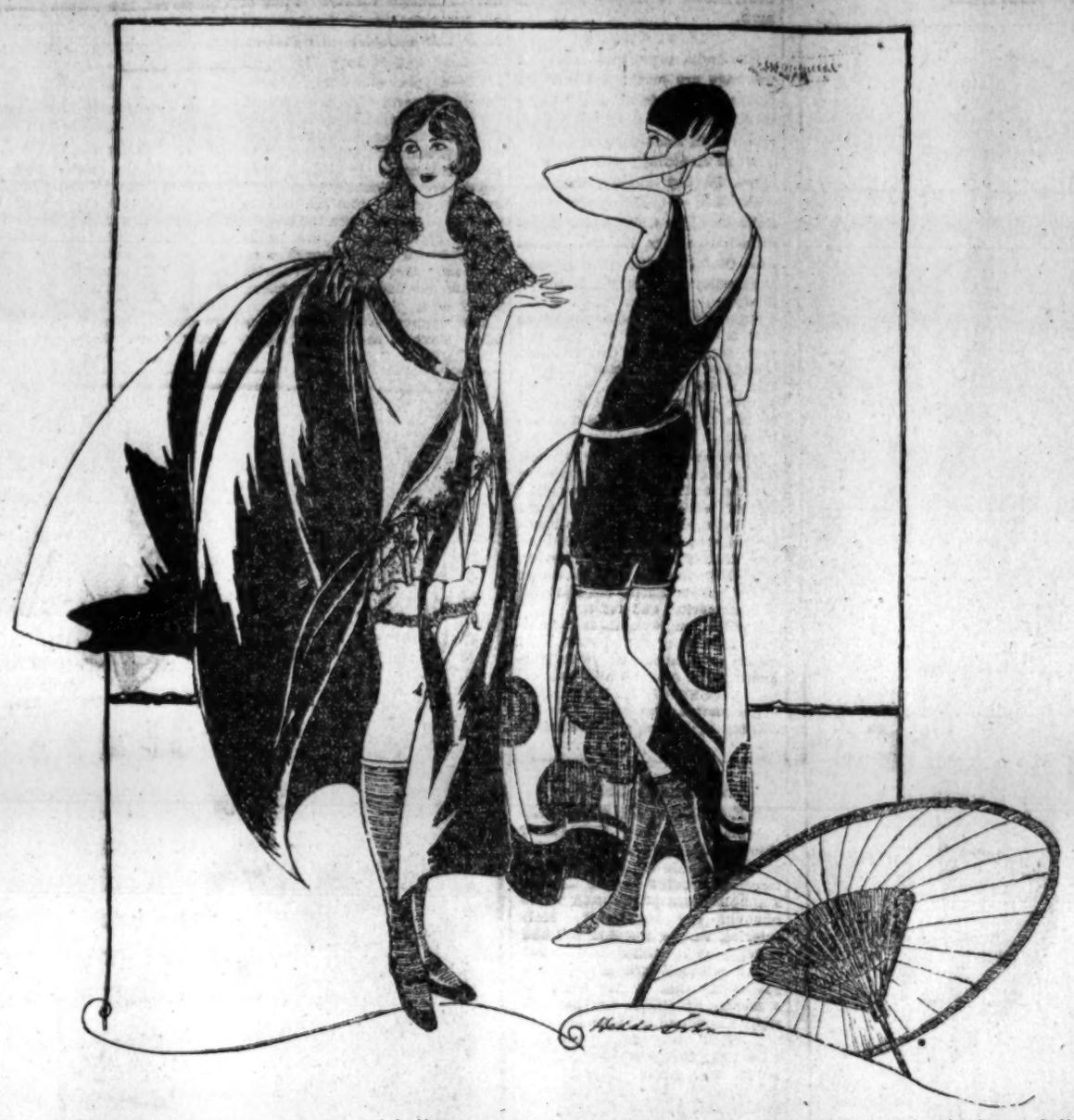
Sometimes the entire suit is made of a printed material, but in most cases the printed fabric is used for the bodice part or in trimming the plain silk. A favored model in printed bathing suits is the tight basque bodice of gayly printed material with a short full skirt of black taffeta. This is worn over a wool jersey undersuit. Sometimes the skirt is slit open on the side to reveal the knickers, which are finished with a band of the printed fabric. This style of suit is made on the order of the familiar tunic blouse.

Another model, reflecting the Chinese influence, is an overblouse made of printed silk in Oriental motifs of flags, rickshas and cherry blossoms. This has a high collar of satin, a band of satin bordering the armholes and a blouse which is bordered with the same satin. There are close-fitting satin knickers and a bandanna cap made of the printed silk.

Other attractive bathing suits are developed in silk printed in Hungarian wool designs which are reminiscent of peasant embroidery, in small, rich, Oriental patterns and in large, eccentric geometric figures.

In making up the printed bathing suits the same principle is followed as in dress fashions—the printed silk is combined with a plain fabric, either in the color of the ground or in the dominating hue of the design.

LATEST MODES IN BATHING APPAREL



At the left is shown an exotic tpe of bathing suit in sea-green taffeta trimmed with marguerites and ferns. It is worn over a "Kellermann" of White Silk Jersey. The model at the right is a dashing one-piece suit of scarlet jersey, belted with white rubberised kid, of which the sandals are also made.

Summer Modes Are Distinct

Departures From Spring Fashions Quite Marked This Year

Paris, June 3.—The problem of being fashionably dressed for the summer months is a little more complex than it was in the days when Paris set the spring fashions in February, after which their reign was undisputed until the autumn openings of August. And although the summer mode may still gracefully acknowledge a certain indebtedness to its Printemps predecessor it exists today as a distinct and separate entity—a crystalisation of spring and an anticipation of autumn.

The summer silbouette remains straight and slender but is gradually discarding its simplicity. One model for evening is developed in brilliant cerise crepe and is embroidered with red crystal beads and imitation seed pearls. This embroidery follows the lines that swathe the figure and ripple off into borders which outline a series of scant flounces. A beautiful flower in mauve and cerise tones marks the rendezvous for the numerous ripples of an intricate outline.

Full-length, tight fitting sleeves are a characteristic of the mid-season evening dresses for semi-formal occasions. Ruby red fulgurante is the most modish fabric for these frocks which are entirely devoid of any triumming detail. The straight, chemise line is often broken by scarf-like draperies which cross the front and then disappear in flowing Oriental lines, giving somewhat the effect of the harem skirt. Such dresses are beltless and form less though revealing every curve of the figure. The decolletage is of square outline and only half low.

Deep yokes and narrow panels showing corded tucks are new distinguishing features of Paris summer sportswear. A Madeleine et Madeleine suit is the apotheosis of the classic Norfolk or shooting coat. It is developed in gray wool in a mixture known as chine, or jaspe. A variation from the plain effect is introduced by narrow panels showing corded tucks which bordtr the front edges of the jacket, its full length. Big patch pockets, coming from the under arm seams are trimmed with a band of corded tucks and on either side of the skirt are similar panels reaching to the height of a deep yoke.

Printed silks for informal wear are strongly favored by the Parisienne for the sultry days. Those patterns showing a predominance of red have first choice. Madeleine et Madeleine made a charming little summer dress of red foulard printed in multi-colors of vivid tones. The dress is simple and straight, and is caught in at a low waistline with a narrow tie girdle. At the back is introduced a finely pleated panel which is incrusted onto the back of the bodice caught in by means of the girdle and from that point hangs in two sash ends that reach from the waist line to skirt hem. A very summery touch is given by means of lingerie frills surrounding the cuff bands and placed in fan-shaped ornaments down the front of the dress. There is a white linen collar also bordered with narrow pleated frills. This model traces its lineage directly to spring, but it is the most characteristic summer frock seen.

No commentary on the summer mode is complete which does not include alpaca and fulgurante, the two artificial silks which, because of their weight, are particularly adapted to the simple line and self-trimming of current styles. The name of Nathalie has been conferred upon an afternoon ensemble. It is developed in fulgurante and includes inlaid or encrusted panels of fine pleats which are repeated in the straight cut three-quarters length coat. The otherwise severe and formal lines of the dress are relieved through the addition of a scarf collar of white crepe knotted and held together with a cluster of jet and rhinestones.

Distinctive and separate summer styles are a consummation of the last few years. Their significance is attested by the fact that every important salon of Paris now sponsors four collections—one for each season. And while the winter and summer showings do not exploit as radical tendencies as the early openings their details are sufficiently original to immediately differentiate them from the modes of spring and autumn.

Real Beauty Found In New Crepes

New York, May 25.—Crepe is having a vogue. Its softness and its subtle sheen lend themselves most effectively to graceful styles and make indescribably flattering costumes. The varieties of crepe are many. There are the heavy, the light, the brilliant, the dull, the flat, the wrinkled. There is flat crepe, crepe de chine, crepe marocain, crepe Maurice, Molly-o-crepe, Commodore crepe, crepe georgette, crepe Sebastian and countless others, some designated by fantastic names.

Printed crepes are a thing for which there is such a craze that the prices remain exceedingly stiff. Black and white is shown in stunningly handsome patterns, usually large and definite in character. Large polka dots in irregular clusters and exaggerated flock dots are exceedingly popular; also large conventionalized flower designs, scrolls, figures and blocks in which the Persian leaf is given as the keynote.

The newest crepes in color are gay and flowery, clusters, sprays, stiff little nosegays being printed in brights hades on backgrounds of rich tint. The possibilities of these new printed crepes are illustrated by French artists in some charmingly conceived models. Louise-Boulanger has expressed some of her best things of the season in the new flowered crepe. In one unusually attractive model she has attached a deep circular flounce to the bottom of a plain tunic of old blue crepe printed with pink and yellow roses. This is worn over a slip of the plain blue, of which the deep circular cape collar is also made.

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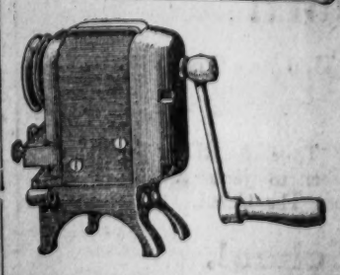

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New York A City Of The Bobbed

Cloche Hat Brings Final Downfall Of Long Tresses

New York, June 25.—It is a day of commoners, Czars and emperors are no more, and women, queens of the universe, are heedlessly casting from them their crowning glory, all in the name of liberte, egalite, fraternite.

There are two camps, the bobbed and the unbobbed, and a mere hair line divides them. It is not yet possible to express an opinion on which side is the stronger; returns are not in from the country at large, and only a local report can be given.

The hairdressers, barbers, or bobbers, the real executionists in this newest of revolutions, agree that about 70 percent of the women in Greater New York have shorn their tresses. The Spring styles brought on a veritable harvest of hair. In preparation for the Easter parade, in Manhattan alone, some 4,000 heads a day were trimmed. In Brooklyn, it is stated, the figure reached 2,000.

Dame Fashion is the Lenin of this red revolution—don't husbands see red when they first behold their wives' bobbed heads? Her decree that the cloche hat is "the thing" to be worn has brought about the downfall of long hair. The edict went forth from her stronghold in Paris. Designers and manufacturers obeyed at once. They pared down blocks that had been made the size of heads plus capillary adornment, and to them they fitted the straw shapes of the coming Spring season. From the French capital to Koekuk the market was flooded with headgear that only the bobbed could wear with comfort.

Women portly and staid tried in vain to put them on. The new hats rested like bell buoys on the crest of their permanent waves. If by dint of exertion they succeeded in forcing one of these helmets down on their foreheads a headache resulted.

"What is to be done?" wailed the matrons to the saleagirls.

"Madame must bob her hair and wear this—" was the inevitable reply as the milliner produced a bonnet of the kind that grandmothers used to wear. There was but one way out—the path to the nearest tonsorial parlor.

Not so long ago the men reclined in their barber chairs, gazing over lathered cheeks at maidens hurrying past the plate-glass window with downcast eyes. They felt secure in their collarless isolation. But times have changed. The up-to-date barber shops now have special chairs for women, and the women, true to the ways of today, take their places beside the men.

"Oh, yes," said the manager of a Broadway hotel barber shop, "we do many ladies here every day. Some come for bobs, some for trims. A beautiful young woman walked in the other day and, wanted to have her hair cut off. I shudderingly watched the barber apply his clips to her long black curls. Before the operation was completed I was called from the room. When I returned I looked for the transformation. The girl was nowhere to be seen. I asked one of the barbers and he pointed to a sheeted form stretched out in the chair. On either side of her were similar figures, all with mud packs pasted over their faces. I couldn't tell the woman from the men. Her hair, like theirs, was short. My eye wandered to the tips of her shoes. 'Well,' said I to myself, this mannish business has gone to her head. Thank goodness, she can't change her feet!"

"La Garconne" was the name given by Paris to the new hair cut. In America we have the boyish—plain, curled or marcelled—the Dutch, the mah jong, the hyacinth, the chrysanthemum, the slave, or clubbed, and the Ina Claire (with a little point running down into the nape of the neck).

Apparetly every age has applied names to capillary arrangements. Twenty-five years ago the Gibson girl of flopping hats and feather boas wore her hair in a pompadour with a psyche in the back. One is loath to admit that this outward manifestation of her romantic soul was supported by so mean a thing as a rat! In the reign of Louis XIV. the beauteous ones topped their charms with head-dresses known as coiffure a la Inoculation, a la belle Poul, au Parc Anglais, a Monte au Ciel, and a la tete au mouton. A la "mutton head" was done by "arranging irregular curls upon springs to cover all parts of the head," and it is greatly to be feared that a certain Harvard sage might willingly adopt the epithet, for this gentleman, instructing at Cambridge, has publicly announced that the flapper with her bobbed hair is more scatter-brained than her long-haired sister.

BOBS AND BRAINS

How do bobs affect brains? Does wisdom ooze out of the freshly moved medulla? Then why do men consider themselves brainier than women? And why do bald-headed men proudly point to their shining domes and explain their hairlessness as the result of brain activity?

No, the argument won't stand. Perhaps the sage from Harvard is not old enough to remember that women in the last century who wore their hair short were considered high-brow and were shunned by the men. History cites one case where the cutting of the hair affected a man's strength, but that had nothing to do with his brain, for Samson lost his senses before he did his tresses.

Short hair on women, says the philosophers, means but one thing. It is a badge of emancipation, an outward expression of her freedom of thought and action. The first fearless ones in America who cut their hair en masse were the artists of Greenwich Village (this, of course, excludes the women of a generation or more ago who cut their bangs; they did the job only half way). Conservative women looked with yearning hearts at the the hairpinless thatches, but their day had not come. They had to wait for the war.

Women fought beside men, took their places in factories, drove motors. At last they had their longed-for share in the world's burden. But they couldn't carry on effectively when an hour had to be spent in the morning putting hair up in smooth masses and another at night twisting it on curlers. Boldly, therefore, they snipped and cut.

All this was five years and more ago. The girls—at that time they were chiefly young women who cut their hair—triumphantly combed it in public and flaunted it in the faces of the less fortunate. Irene Castle gave them the backing of fashion when she returned from Europe bobbed.

The furor calmed for a while, and women of uncertain age rejoiced to think that they had not followed their hearts' desire. But now it has been renewed with added vigor, for fashion this Spring has ordered the tailored suit, the straight line and the neat, closely trimmed head that completes the silhouette.

"We don't dictate what women must make wiz their hair," said one of the leading hairdressers in town. "It is ze designers. We have but to follow suit."

The time had come to ask a long unanswered question. "What becomes of the hair you cut off?"

"Ah ze lady, she guard it as a souvenir of her past glory. It is probablement hidden, tied with a ribbon or put away wiz her love letters in a box wiz ze sachet. We cannot use it." A flash of white teeth. "Ze hair we use come from ze peasant women in Europe. It is cut close to ze scalp.

But that is another story.

Some of the theories advanced for the bobbing epidemic are that it is economical, that it saves time, that it makes a woman look young. The first can scarcely be true, for there is the constant expense of waving, clipping and trimming. And, besides, she must have a posticho, a transformation, a switch, a something to cover up the nape of her neck on occasion.

There is a time-worn notion that the cutting of hair makes it grow in more heavily. But a tonsorial journal has warned that if women continue to cut their hair they will become bald.

The newspapers tell of divorce suits brought because wives bobbed their hair; of suicides on the same grounds; of employers who protest; of educators who condemn; of superintendents of hospitals who storm. Yet the world has gone calmly on its way. And the long and short of it is that women will continue to do as they like.

TWO NEW HAND-KNITTED SWEATERS

The sweater at the left, which is ideal for golfing, is of buffcolored worsted, trimmed with brushed camel's hair. At the right is a sleeveless slip-over and scarf of white yarn, which is a mixture of wool and artificial silk.

Death Blow Is Dealt To Corsets

Paris, June 15.—The death blow to the corset is claimed to have been dealt by a small group of Paris style creators who boast that they dictate the fashion of the world. They say the corset is doomed to share the fate of the hoopskirt and bustle.

The new silhouette which will appear during the Grand Prix this month, according to the stylists, will make it absolutely impossible to wear corsets. The latest garments are described as clinging naturally to the form, avoiding any unnecessary fullness around the hips. The style dictators' ruling, combined with world-wide propaganda for women's styles generally, are pointed to as responsible for placing the corset on the defensive for the 1924 season.

The Olympic Games also are having their influence on the new styles. Thousands of women athletes are being attracted to the games, either as participants or enthusiastic onlookers. With them stays are impedimental, and some of the trainers are prohibiting the wearing of corsets to girls who are training for the various events.

Following the natural lines of the body, the new styles will consist of a narrow bodice and moderately short, clinging skirt. Fashion dictators describe it as tending to great coolness in summer and as more hygienic.

Models For America Differ

New York, June 3.—It is usually interesting, some times amusing, often instructive, to observe the Parisian interpretation of American taste in dress as it is illustrated in the French models designed to intrigue the fancy of women of fashion on this side of the ocean. Anything bearing the stamp of a Paris designer is no longer guarantee of its acceptance here, and styles are obviously modified or especially built to please a larger audience than a French one.

Some times the result is felicitous, some times otherwise and some strange ideas are expressed in the creations that emanate from Parisian ateliers, to live for a day, a season, or longer. Fortunately, the accepted authorities differ sufficiently in individual expression to present many different modes, and it is quite simple to find among them one's own type or something of which to create a style of one's own.

One couturiere employs pleating so successfully as to give it a vogue. Another lends distinction to the severely straight plain silhouette, already accepted, by illustrating in it the most beautiful materials. Some one else, as Mme. Vionnet, keeps to the simple graceful draperies for which she is known: or, as Callot, makes a feature of a scarf or a sweeping train.

This season has brought out some of the most engaging styles seen in many years, models of beauty and artistic value, in fine fabrics and charming colors. Extremes and extravagances have been avoided. More emphasis has been given to lines and ensemble and to considerations of suitability by such houses as Drecoll, who cleverly demonstrates the possibilities of the circular flounce; Lanvin, who is translating quaint fashions of the eighties; Premet, whose straight simple outing frocks are one of the oustanding successes of the day; and Louise Boulanger, who lengthens her lines and drapes with consumate grace her evening growns of metal lace and ciffons.

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Because a dingy film is hiding the beauty of her teeth.

Ask Us

For a 10-Day Tube

See Coupon

An open smile

And the glistening teeth are one of her chief attractions.

Protect the Enamel

Pepsodent disintegrates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

Which Smile

Is the more attractive?

They show prettier teeth nowadays

Note the open smiles—the glistening teeth — wherever you look today.

A change has come. Millions of people use a new way of teeth cleaning.

This is to offer you a delightful test, to show what it means to you.

Combat the film

The way to pretty teeth is by combating film.

Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays.

Food stains, etc., discolor it. Then it forms dingy coats. Tartar is based on film. That's why teeth lose luster.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. That's why few escape.

Germs breed by millions in film. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea, now so alarmingly common.

Teeth not clean

Old brushing methods left much film intact. They left the teeth unclean, to often discolor and decay.

So dental science searched for film combatants, and found two. One acts to curdle film, one to remove it, and without any harmful scouring.

Able authorities proved these methods effective. Then a new-type tooth paste was created, based on modern research, and these two film destroyers were embodied in it.

That tooth paste is called Pepsodent. Now careful people of some 50 nations employ it, largely by dental advice.

Aids to Nature

Nature gives alkalinity to the saliva, to neutralize mouth acids. It puts a starch digestant in saliva, to digest starch deposits which may otherwise ferment and form acids.

Those agents were generally too weak. So Pepsodent multiplies that alkalinity, multiplies that starch digestant. So it gives manifold power to these tooth-protecting agents in the mouth.

Accept this test

Pepsodent is bringing a new dental era. The prettier teeth seen everywhere show that. Learn what it means to you.

Send the coupon for a 10 Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

You will be amazed and delighted. Cut out coupon now.

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. MARK **Pepsodent** TRADE

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific tooth paste based on modern research, free from harmful grit. Now advised by leading dentists the world over. On sale everywhere in two sizes.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA NORTH OF AMOY
JAMES HAMILTON, LTD.
16 CANTON ROAD
SHANGHAI

10-Day Tube Free

JAMES HAMILTON, LTD.,
Dept. CH4-8, 16 Canton Road,
Shanghai.
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Only one tube to a family.

"Sorry, Out of Stock"

is not a pet phrase with our salesmen during the summer months, for most of the perishable delicacies are kept by us on ice continuously and are sold to our customers in as perfect condition as during the winter months.

Convince yourself by selecting your favorites from the following extensive list of delicacies:

Roquefort Cheese	Italian Salami
Camembert	Russian Dill Pickles
Gorgonzola	Rollmopse (piquantly spiced)
American Gruyere	Norwegian Anchovies in kegs
Genuine Swiss	Salted Alaska Herrings
Oregon Cream Brick	Sweet Mixed Pickles
Limburger	Sour and Sweet Gherkins
Edam	Green Olives
Red Caviar	Ripe Olives
Smoked Salmon Back	Greek Olives (extra quality)
Canned Vladivostock Crabs (fresh catch)	

Genuine Russian Black Caviar
(Fresh Catch)

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Finer, Fresher Foodstuffs

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UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.

COMPARE WITH IMPORTED GOODS

Bath Robes Mats Towels Slippers Gloves

Prices $3.50 to $12.00

10% Discount on Bath robes and towels

Mosquito Nets

Prices $9.30 to $23.00

Purest Colour

Table Cloth

Prices $1.60 to $7.00

Window Blind

Prices per pair $7.00 to $20.00

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Sundays 1 to 9 p.m.

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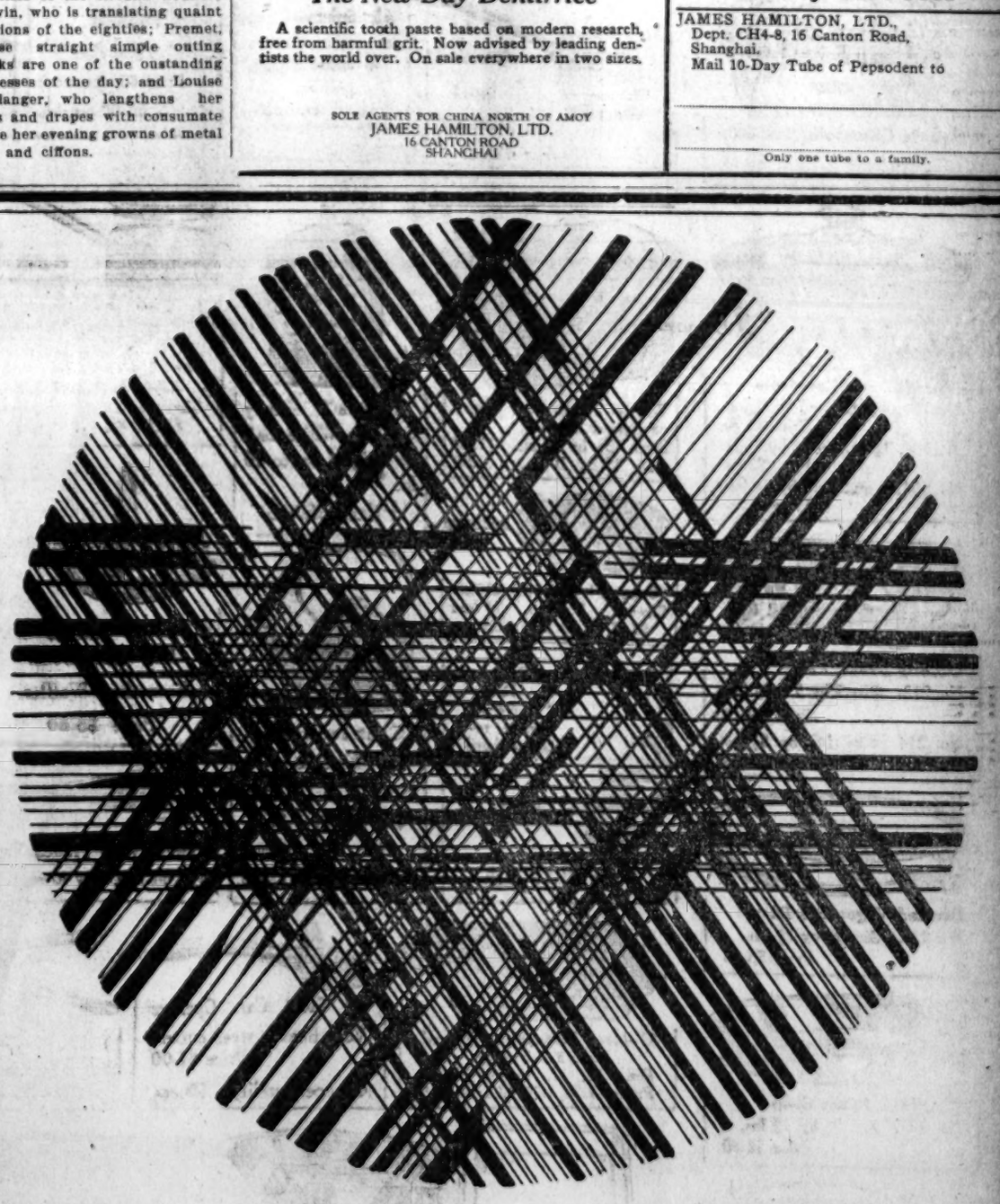


The above is a puzzle picture—

Read along lines holding on a level, with your eyes

Pure Crystal Ice delivered direct to your house, full weight guaranteed.

"Clover" Brand Butter "The most wholesome Table Butter and packed in the neatest carton" $1.05 per lb. from Storekeepers or direct from us.

Shanahai Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd. 24 Nanking Road C. 662-663

"WHITEAWAY'S" FOR VALUE

We have the Largest Department in the Far East Entirely Devoted to Kitchen ware at Prices to suit all Pockets

"Popular" Aluminium Ware, Cheap, Hygenic! Hardwearing!

You can SEE as you Bake

In PYREX food bakes quickly, retains its flavor and you can watch the baking through the dish—the bottom as well as the top.

PYREX is sanitary, washes easily, keeps clean, never ages, and is guaranteed not to break in oven use.

There is a PYREX style and size for every practical baking purpose. One Pyrex dish does the work of several pieces of other oven-ware.

Largest Selection at "Whiteaways"

PYREX

Aluminium Coffee Percolator. Polished. Medium quality. 3 pint.
Price $4.50 each

Aluminium Triplicate Saucepan Set
3 pans in one, each holds 2 qts. will fit over one stove hole, polished quality. Price $7.50 set

Aluminium 5. piece Combination Cooker.
12 pans in one, size of outside pan 12 pints.
Price 6.75 Complete

Aluminium Dishpan. Polished. Strong iron handles. Diameter 15½ ins.
Price $5.50 each

Coffee Percolator.
3 pint Size
Ptice $6.75

The PYREX Pie Plate

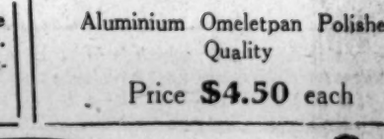
Bakes so uniformly and quickly that pies actually taste better and do not burn easily.

There is something entirely different about a PYREX Pie—a wholesomeness—a want-some-more.

PYREX your kitchen—it will save you dishes, shelf-room, drudgery. Guaranteed not to break in actual oven use.

Start today—buy a PYREX Pie plate at

"Whiteaway's"



Aluminium Omeletpan Polished Quality
Price $4.50 each

Aluminium Tea Kettle
Polished, folding handle.
7 pint size.

Aluminium Jelly Moulds
2 pint size. Frosted finish
Price $1.50 each

Aluminium Flour or Sugar Casters
4 inches high, polished.
Price 85 cts. each

Aluminium Mugs Polished
½ pint size.
Price 50 cts. each
„ $5.00 per doz.

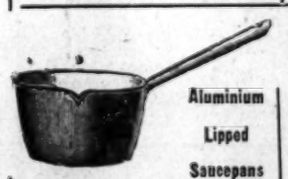
Aluminium Cocktail Shakers
1 pint size
Polished
Price
$2.50

Aluminium Measuring Cups
1 cup size. Polished.
Price
$0.55
each

Set of 4 Aluminium Saucepans. Polished
Round shape, with covers.
Sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 pts.
Price $10.50 each

Aluminium Lipped Frypan
Polished quality.
Diameter 8, 9, 10 & 12 ins.
Prices $1.50, 2.50. 3.25 & 4.50

Square Casserole. No. 800.
1½ quart Size 8¾ by 3 ins. $5.95



Aluminium Lipped Saucepans
Round shape, polished.
2 pint. Price $1.25 each
3 pint. „ 1.50 „

"Hughes" Family Scales. White dial, to weigh 1-oz. to 20 lb.
Price $6.95

English Black Steel Saucepans
Tin lined, steel covers
Sizes 2 3 4 6 pts.
$2.00 2.25 2.75 3.25
Sizes 8 10 12 16 pts.
$3.95 4.25 4.95 5.95

Beef Press
Cast Iron
Tinned Cup
Small $3.95
Large 6.50

"Clark" Famous Cast Iron Saucepans
Tin lined
Sizes 2 3 4 6 pts.
$2.75 3.50 3.95 4.50
Sizes 8 10 12 16
$4.95 5.85 6.95 7.95

Spong's Famous No. 99 Mincer. All tinned steel, with 3 cutters. Price $4.50

"Universal" Coffee Mill. To grind coarse or fine.
Price $3.95

Shallow Round Casserole
No. 112. 1 qt. Size 7⅞ by 2¼ ins. Price $3.90

Round Deep Casserole
No. 104. 1½ qt. Size 7 by 2¼ ins. Price $2.75
No. 102. 1½ qt. Size 8½ by 3 ins. Price $3.95
No. 101. 2 qt. Size 9 by 3½ ins. Price $5.50

White Japanned Cake or Bread Boxes
Sixes 13½ by 9½ ins. $6.50
„ 15 by 10½ „ $7.50

"Griswold" Cast Iron Skillets
Sizes 8 9 10 11 ins.
$2.25 2.50 2.75 3.50

Oval Deep Casserole
Fit standard mountings
No. 193. 1 qt. Size 8¾ by 6⅛ ins. Price $3.95
No. 194. 1 qt. Size 9½ by 7 ins. Price $5.50

Oblong Bread Pans
No. 212. Size 9 by 5 by 3 ins. Price $2.25
No. 214. Size 10½ by 5½ by 3½ ins. Price $4.50

Potato Ricer
"Universal" make, retinned bowl.
Price $1.50 each

Cast Iron Tea Kettle
Sizes 6 8 10 pts.
$6.75 8.25 9.25
12 14 16 pts.
$10.95 12.50 13.50

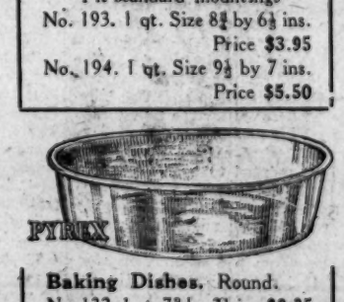
"Griswold" Famous Cast Iron Waffie Irons.
To make 4 Waffles.
Price $5.50

"Universal" Food Chop
$7.50

"Griswold" Griddle Irons.
Cast Iron.
Dia 10 inches $3.50
„ 12 „ 3.95

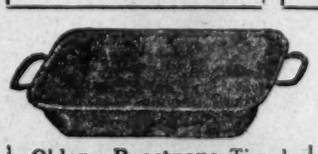
"Universal" Kitchen Scales.
Slanting dial to weight 1-oz. to 20 lbs.
Prlce $6.95

Salter's Kitchen Scales. Tin tray to weigh ½ lb. to 25 lbs
Price $2.25



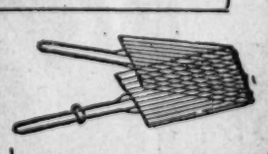
Baking Dishes. Round.
No. 132. 1 qt. 7⅛ by 2¼ ins $2.35
No. 155. 1 qt. 8¼ by 2½ ins 2.75

Divided Vegetable Dish
No. 130. Size 9¾ by 1⅞ ins.
Price $3.95



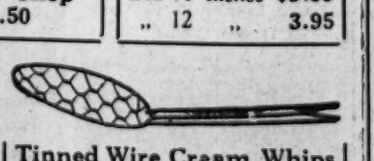
Oblong Roastpans Tinned Steel, side handles.
Dia. 10, 12, 14 and 16 ins.
Prices $1.25, 1.50, 1.95 and 2.25

All Steel Can Openers
Very heavy steel cutter.
Price $1.00
Cheaper quality. 50 cts.



Tinned Wire Toasters or Grills
Size 8 by 9 ins. Price $0.75
„ 12 „ 9 „ „ 1.00

Wire Gravy Strainers
Fine mesh, 4 ins. with wood handle.
Price 50 cts.
Ditto 5 ins. wire handle.
Price 55 cts.



Tinned Wire French Egg Whips
Medium size, very strong. $1.00 each

Tinned Wire Cream Whips
Length 14 ins. Price 15cts. each

Wrought Iron
English Frypans
Tin lined, hollow handles
Sizes 8 9 10 12 14 ins.
Prices $0.85 1.00 1.25 1.50 2.50

Shallow Oval Casserole
No. 183. 1 qt. 9 by 6½ ins. $3.75
No. 184. 1½ qt. 10⅝ by 7¾ ins. 4.75

Pie Plate, Extra deep
No. 209. Size 9¾ by 1⅞ ins. Price $2.50

Pie Plates. Wide rim.
No. 202 Size 8¾ by 1⅜ ins. $2.00
No. 203 Size 9¾ by 1½ ins. 2.50

No. 110. Covered Baking Dish, 2 Piece, Oval
Price $5.75

Oblong Biscuit Pan
No. 234 Size 9 x 7½ x 1¼ ins. Price $2.25 each

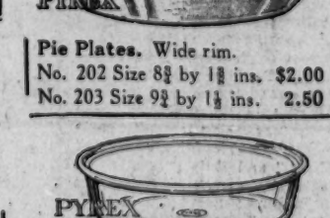
Oval Baking Dishes
No. 400. 6¼ ins. Price $1.00
No. 401. 6½ ins. „ 1.25
No. 402 7¼ ins. „ 1.50
No. 403. 8½ ins. „ 1.75

Oblong Roast Pan
No. 232. 12½ x 8 x 2 ins.
Price $4.50
No. 231, 10½ x 8 x 2 ins.
Price $2.75

Baking Dishes
Round, side handles.
No. 301. 8½ ins. Price $2.00
No. 302. 6¾ „ „ 1.50

Open Pudding Dish
No. 145
Size 7¾ x 5¾ x 2 ins.
Price 2.35 each

Oval Eared Dishes
No. Size Price
330. 10 by 5½ ins. $2.25
331. 11 by 6 „ 2.75
332. 12 by 6½ „ 3.50



Pudding Dishes, Oval
No. 183 9 x 6½ ins. Price $2.50
No. 184 10½ x 7¾ ins. „ 2.75

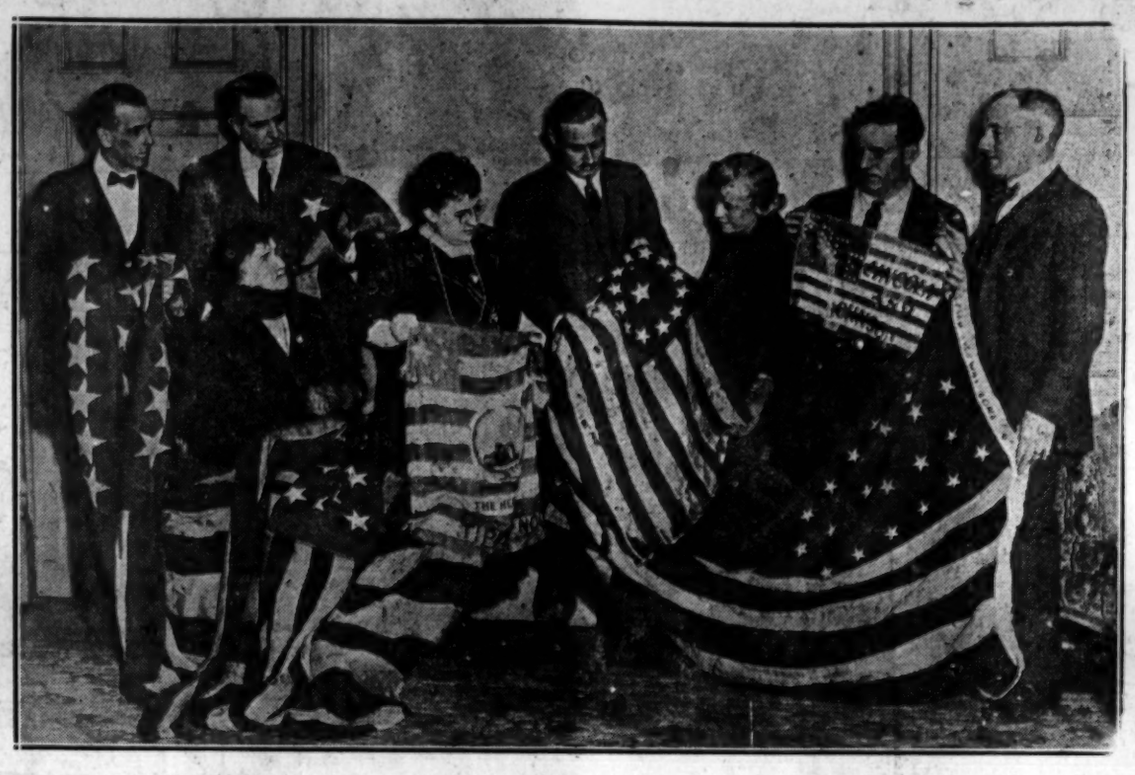
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH — "WAYLOO CORNER" — NO CREDIT

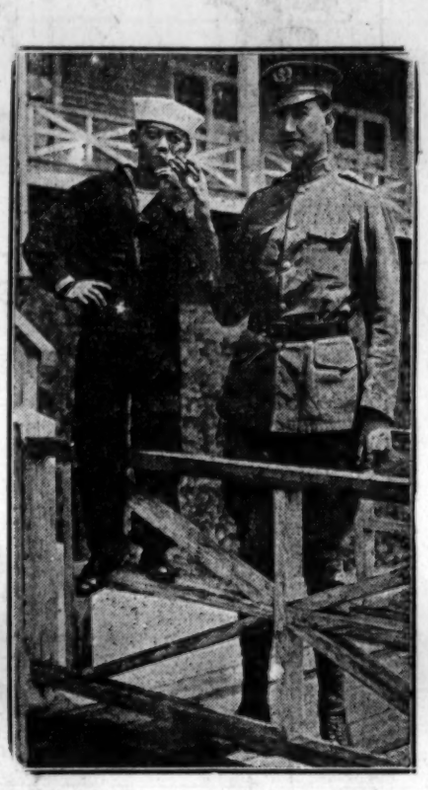
NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

TELLING THE NEWS WITH PICTURES

MRS. LEONARD WOOD, of Pittsburgh, Pa., took prominent part in Republican National Convention in Cleveland, Ohio. (Int'l Newsreel)

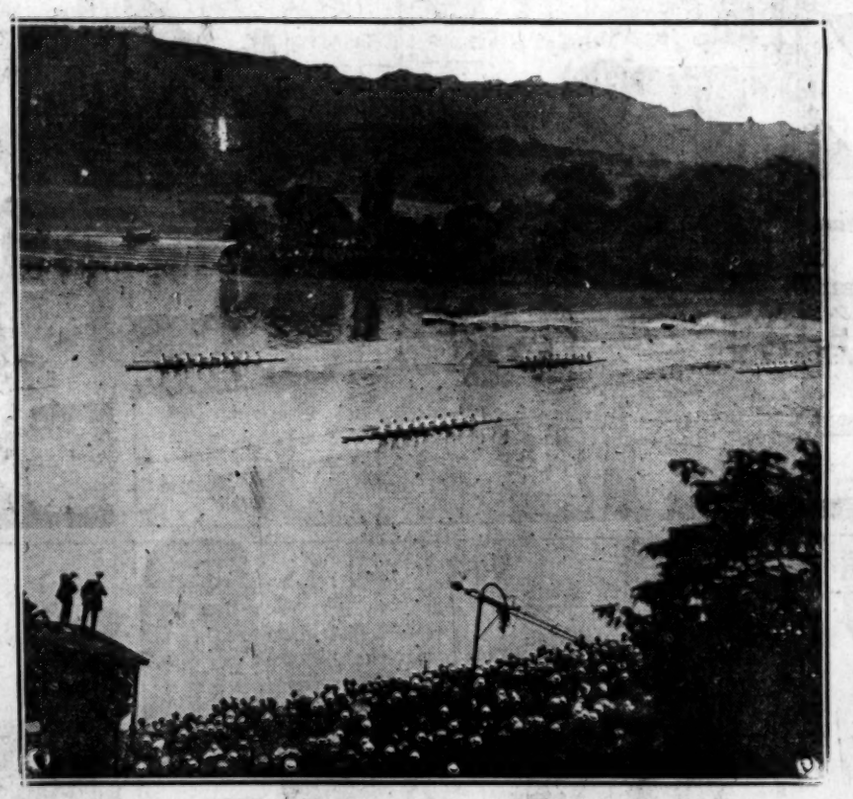


HISTORIC AMERICAN FLAGS—They were shown in New York on Flag Day. Left to right they are: "Star of West," "Old Colonial," "Lincoln Inaugural," "Tippecanoe," "Lincoln and Jackson," and first flag carried into action in World War. (Intl Newsreel)



LONG AND SHORT OF IT—Ransom Cowan, Drum Major, Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Wright, 7 feet 6 inches, gives light to Elias Pizarro, 4 feet 11 inches, of United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., during commencement-day exercises there.

OPEN AIR PRACTICE—Mme. Luella Melius, American prima donna, rehearses new roles in lake of Bois de Boulogne, in Paris. (Int'l Newsreel)



YALE 'VARSITY CREW WINS—Finish at Philadelphia when, flashing across line to new record Yale's eight won right to represent United States in Olympic games. (Int'l Newsreel)

A. L. LINDLEY is stroke oar and captain of victorious Yale 'Varsity crew that will represent U. S. in Olympic games. (Int'l Newsreel)

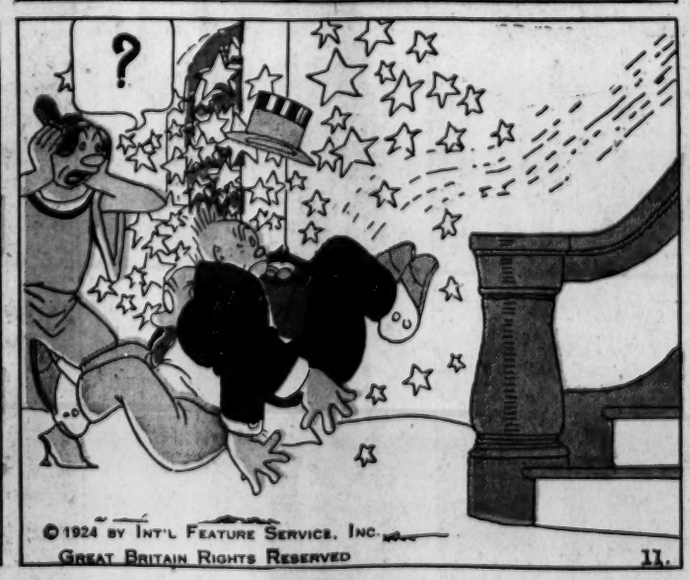
.D HE DO HIS RING STUFF HOME?—Mrs. Marie Hoffman Schaeffer, wife of Frankie Schaeffer, well known pugilist, asked for divorce in Chicago, alleging he used her for decidedly unwilling sparring partner. (Int'l Newsreel)

.O THIS FOR YOUR DAILY DOZEN—University of Illinois athlete performed this feat in 30-mile wind at recent college circus. (Int'l Newsreel)

DOGS STUDY WITH THEIR YOUNG MASTERS—Joe Funk eight years old, and "Snook," his canine pal, have been regular attendants at isolated Frankford school, near Philadelphia, where children are permitted to take their pets during school hours. (Int'l Newsreel)

MISS JUANITA BROWN daughter of W. S. Brown, hereditary chief of Euchee Indians, is regarded as one of Oklahoma's most beautiful girls. (Int'l Newsreel)

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ, author of Germany's submarine warfare, is pictured attending session of new German Reichstag in Berlin. (Int'l Newsreel)

THRILLS AT OLYMPIC TRYOUTS—Unusual action at water jump in 3,000 meter steeplechase final in Harvard Stadium, in Boston. Marvin Rick (left) of New York A. C., who came in second, and Roland Payne, of Ohio (second from left), of New York A. C., winner of event. (Int'l Newsreel)

Bringing Up Father